SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

ingh Mackenzie had eloped with an English ficer, and it was supposed they had come to aw York City. Then followed a deription of the man and woman. Sup-lalling detailed Detectives Reilly and William-on, of the Central Office, to look for the partial mod, and they succeeded last night in arrest. ridges to the Central Office. The

ratios had nothing to do with it. This did not atisfy the reporter of the Telegram, however, and he went to the Superintendent of Pollos he said that he could not break faith until the arties got away. The reporter then called a Mr. William F. Howe at his office, corner of Leonard and Centre streets, as he was sent for by Mr. Bridges to represent him. Mr. Howe at first did not wish to say anything of the case, but after a few moments reflection told the reporter that he would willingly tell all se knew, as he considered it an arburary arrest by the police, as there was no evidence on which to arrest the parties.

Mr. Howe said that the lady was the wife of Sir Hugh Mackenzie, residing at present in Montreal, Canada, and that her companion was a dashing young Englishman, named Mr. John H. Bridges. It appears that Mrs. Mackennie, with her four children and Mr. Bridges, left Montreal a few days ago, and arrived in this city yesterday, when they put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotsl, where they were subsequently found by the officers. Counsellor Howe was sent for Mr. Bridges and promptly arrived at the Central Office, where he had an interview with Mr. Bridges and promptly arrived at the Central Office, where he had an interview with Mr. Bridges and Mrs. Mackenzie. He then went before Judge Barret and procured two writs of habeas corpus, requiring the, police authorities to show why they should hold the above named persons as prisoners. The gentleman and lady were then face and the street of those parties by the police was arbitrary and without as thooty.

thorty.

A brother of the lady, as well as an officer from Canada, was at the Central Office to-day, and wished to have Mrs. Mackenzie return with them, but the sahe possitively refused to do. They were very much disconcerted at the turn of affairs, and rowed that they would not return without the lady, but Mr. Bridges does not appear to can what they think, as he walked off with the lady and declared his intention of clinging to her.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The Globe ridicules in mon Board of Trade, and says: "No Gos-ment in Canada could stand through a single chament which would dare put such an outrage on the rural population of the country as to carry into practice principles favored by the pro-tectionists, and set forth in the resolutions adopted at Ottawa."

ife insurance policies in various companies the amount of \$100,000, but, owing to financial ment of premiums. Among them was a liev for \$20,000 in the New England Musual policy for \$20,000 in the New England Munnal, of Boston, Mass., on which three premiums had been paid. By the non-forfeiture law of Massachusetts, the policy in the New England was kept in force for some four years after the last parment was made, and the result was that his widow received the full amount of the pelicy. \$20,000, less three unpaid premiums. The other \$30,000, being in companies giving no such protection, proved a total loss to the family. Comment is unnecessary. Hence we will only say that it appears passing strange to us that any person desiring insurance will forego the privilege of holding a policy in the New England Mutnal,—a company pre-eminently conservative and careful in its management, sod of undoubted financial ability, having been in successful operation for thrity-three years with an unblemished reputation.

We speak as unto wise men. Judge ye what we say.

Business Not Interrupted.
Private dispatches received by Mesers. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Nos. 111 and 113 Lab banks, Morse & Co., Nos. 111 and 113 Lams street, last evening, convey the intelligence that the fire yesterday in the Fairbanks Scale-Works at St. Johnsbury, Vt., while it destroyed a portion of the extensive factory of that great company, will not interrupt their business to any great extent. The fire was confined to oos building, which is to be rebuilt at once. This information will be received with satisfaction, particularly in the West, where the Fairbanks acale has always been the favorite with business men and mercuants generally.

New Atlas of Illinois. New Atlas of Illinois.

For nearly a year the Union Atlas Company of Catorago and St. Louis, with Chicago headquarters at He.

13 Lakeside Building, have had in the field throughout the State a large corpe of engineers and draughter men preparing the plats for the most complete aims of Illinois ever issued. The work will appear during the summer, and will contain maps of each county and of each incorporated city, with histories of each county and of the State, a special histories feather being a compact pioneer history of Chicago, so far at it can be reacused from oblivion. The city is new heing canvassed for subscriptions.

A Vote of Thanks.

It is with very particular pleasure that we extend to our friends who are continually directing customers to our store a sincere vote of than and we at the same time assure all such that we shall spare no pains to render our store the most pleasant, desirable, and that tractive place in the country for all who wish to purchase anything new, recherche, and choice. In the watches, jewelry, or silverware, at the very lower prices. Hamilton, Bowe & Co., cornes State and Washington streets.

is introducing a new system of taking groups which is more artistic than any ever before produced in this country. He is engaged now with our First Regiment also the Fire Insurance Patrol.

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Everything conducive to durability, cleanings,
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At the Centennial Exposition
he new "Domestie" will eccupy a prominent per
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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

NEW PUBLICATION.

MRS. FLETCHER'S

MEMOIRS.

Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely. whatsoever things are of good report ; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

Is It Possible by Advertising to Create a Sale for a Simple, Pure, Beautiful, and Healthful Book with not the Slightest Trace of Sensation in It?

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. THE AUTOHIOGRAPHY OF MRS. FLETCHER, recently published, is such a book, portraying a life so pure, so simple, so loyely, and with-al so active and enterprising, that if it could be read and pondered, in all our homes its influence would be better and stronger than that of half the schools in the land. Of MRS, FLETCHEB HERSELF

LORD BROUGHAM said : "She was one of the most accomplished of her sex, who, with the utmost purity of life that can dignify and enhance female charms, combined the infexible principles of a Hutchinson and a Boland."

MARGARET FULLER said: "Her eye was full of light, her man ner and gesture of dignity; her votes rich, sonorous, and finely modulated her tide of talk marked by candon and justice, showing in every sentence her ripe experience and her noble, genial nature. Dear to the memory will be the sight of her in the beautiful seclusion of her summer home among the mountains, -a picturesque, flower-wreathed dwelling, where gods of the hearth to whom was offered no vain oblation. Grant us more such women, Time! Grant to men to reverence, to seek

MARGARET J. PRESTON says : "All who have read Lockhart's Life of Scott, Kit North's Memoirs, and Sir Humphrey Da-vy's, Wordsworth's, Dr. Chalmer's, Dr. Ar-nold's, and Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary, and many other such works, will feel a certain acquaintanceship with Mrs. Fletcher, for she was, during a long period, a power for everything that was good, and high-toned, and pure, and benevolent, and Christian, and intellectual, in the Scotch Capital, which

"Autobiographies like this of Mrs. Fletcher are certainly better reading than all but the able, they are more interesting. The subject and author of this work was born in 1770, and died some twenty years ago. Her marriage took place in 1791. Oxton, a little village in Yorkshire, was her birth-place and the home Yorkshire among worthy and loving relatives, whom she here describes in a charming manner. At that time the Revolution was preparing in France. The world was full of the noise of great events. It is pleasant to think that during this time the romance described here was lived in a into a wise and beautiful young woman. To this young person was accorded a long, happy, and useful life. Her days were upon the and person. That, however, which the editor among whom it was passed. . . . But, as we have said, the value of this book consists mainly in the full view it gives of an admirable and charming person. The acquotations could give the reader a conception of the agreeable and poetical impression which the perusal of the book will make

upon his mind. We can promise that it will THE HARTFORD POST says: "Mrs. Fletcher's friendships were based on never gave her hand to any one in whose moral character there were serious defects. She loved honor in men and inspired them with the noblest loyalty to herself. Toward her own sex her depure woman. Of peerless personal beauty, she never used it for unworthy objects, and greatest charms were those of her home life, where fidelity to husband and children story is told in the utmost simplicity, and cannot be read without gratitude for the earnestness and singleness of purpose of her life. The book could be profitably placed in all our nomes, and it would do us all good to read it."

The Full Title of the Book Is

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

OF

MRS. FLETCHER,

With Letters and Other Family Memorials.

Edited by the Survivor of Her

THE CHURCH.

The Necessity of Being Alive Unto God.

Sermon by the New Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper Explains What and Where the Church Is.

Formal Recognition of the Harrison Street Chapel by the Baptists.

Canon Street Resigns the Charge of St. Peter's Mission.

Miscellaneous Church and Pulpit News.

ALIVE UNTO COD.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. JENKINS.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, late of Amberst, Mass. but now the newly-installed pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian, preached his first regular taking as his text: Alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord.-

Part of the text could never be more readily and accurately understood than now. Not when it was written did men know as now what it is to be alive. They are alive to money. No chance of making it escapes them. The reported dis-covery of silver, gold, diamonds—let it reach them ever so faintly, be ever so feebly confirmed
—finds them sensitive, responsive, and off they go in much socertainty but with great courage and hope for the coveted treasure. There is rumor of an estate in England or elsewhere seek-ing owners. Men all over the world are alive to rumor of an estate in England or elsewhere seeking owners. Men all over the world are alive to it; fall to looking up genealogies; give money to make good their claim to the estate. A rare occurrence is to take place in the heavens. It is best seen at distant points. Men are all alive to it. Governments aid and great ships carry off into strange haters the men eager to see the unusual phenomenon. Secrets of the earth, of the universe, obsourely suggested, men are alive to. Just now English ships have sailed not the polar cold. The ice has closed their track behind them and shut them in for two years of waiting and searching. So keenly alive are men to the mysteries hid in that hitherto unexplored zone. It is the same with past facts. The possibility of gaining knowledge about them from libraries in convents, from ancient scrolls in wild and ungoverned regions full of danger, excites men, makes them restless, brave, and starts them off on perilous journeys. To learning of all kinds men are alive as never before. Rich men and women endow schools and colleges, and crowds of youth flock to them. Bring the report of sufferers needing help, and men are alive to their needs. Let a city burn in the West, a reservoir give way in New England, a tornsdo desolate cities on the Gulf of Mexico, and let men tell the story of the want and suffering thus caused to busy merchants, and they stop and give generously for relief. So alive are men to human needs.

If any one exhortation could in these days be

needs.

If any one exhortation could in these days be more intelligible than any other, it is the exhortation to be alive. We pride ourselves on this very thing, on being more alive than the generations before us. The one demand upon a man is that he be a live man.—There is a universal and interest element of a meh. They are wanted that he be a live man.—There is a universal and imperative clamor for such. They are wanted in business, in schools, in pulpits. With this feature of our times, its exaction of life in men, does the exhortation of the text agree. The very dialect of the last half of the rineteenth century is init. Be alive. The text does not stop where the popular demand does. More is required by it than that men be alive. They are to be alive unto God. This requirement assumes a capacity in man. He cannot be alive unto God without the capacity of such life. Has he this capacity? is the point of our inquiry.

The existence of God is supposed to be conceded. Then we have the immense probability that, since there is a God, men will feel Him. Men feel riches hid deep below the earth's surface, fast-locked in enduring stone, and distant thousands of miles. Men feel facts concealed at the poles; and it is altogether probable they will feel God. Let it be that somewhere in the universe God is. Men will feel Him, probably. This probability is augmented by the fact that man is God's creature. Man is not the less this

will feel God. Let it be that somewhere in the universe God is. Men will feel Him, probably. This probabily is augmented by the fact that man is God's creature. Man is not the less this if he came by successive developments to his present nature and dignity. Some time there was a creative act, which had to do with the making of him, and this act, by universal consent, was God's. Would He make a creature like man, and shut him off from Himself? forming an eye to receive light, an ear to receive sound, a taste craving and receiving friends. Would He open in man gateways, receptacles for inferior good, and make none for Himself? Would He let it be that a man's fellows should have such access to him as his Creator could not? The supposition is its own refutation. God's character increases the probability of there being in man that which feels Him, is alive to Him. The highest knowledge possible to man is the knowledge of God. The workman is greater than his work. Just now there is a most splendid eagerness for knowledge of creation. Men are erigrossed, absorbed, in the disclosure of its great wonders, and tax all language to describe them, but it is vastly more to know the Creator than the creation. God could not withhold from man this supreme good, if He could in any way communicate it. Having seen to it that all truths and facts should reach men, and having seen to it that there were in men corresponding receptive powers. He must bring Himself within the range of human knowledge, and must farnish men with capacities for receiving Him. That God will do thus much is I think certain from His being good.

men with capacities for receiving Him. That God will do thus much is I think certain from His being good.

Leaving probabilities that there is that in men which feels God, there are confirmations of it in the constant and universal efforts of men to find God. Everywhere and always men have been feeling after God. The race, in its best representatives, has been strangely, mysteriously, strongly drawn to God. They have felt Him as the blind feel the approach or presence of a man. I can imagine hardly a more pathetic or more truthful picture of the race than this just suggested. Cast in the universe blind—but by mysterious, accurate, reliable sympathies conscious of God. We have explicit testimonies of men. They have become alive to God,—have felt Him as others feel riches, knowledge. He drew and they followed. Their eyes see Him in His works. Their ears hear Him in all woices, their minds mark Him in all history: their spirits feel His coming, are conscious of His fellowship. All intelligence in them is alive to His will. There is that in men which the text assuries, a possibility of life unto God, a faculty for this. And this faculty is nall men. Not like that of money-getting, of acquiring knowledge, not like a genius for finsten, painting, art, letters. It is one of the basal qualities of humanity, like the applitte for food, the social instincts, conscience. Every man who is a man has in him a possibility of a life unto God, a faculty for the.

Men grow in their capacity of receiving knowledge. Their sensitiveness to it, their eagerness for it, their ability to seize and appreciate it, increase. There is in man a capacity of life unto God. Beau increased in favor with God. All that part of Him which was towards God enlarged, grew, and God was well pleased. And did men develophormally, regularly, their capacity of hife unto God would grow as their capacity of bodily and mental life. Here is the dark, sad peculiarity belonging to us. A blight has touched this innermost, finest capacity. It has shriveled, dried away, with scarcely a sign of vitality in most of us. A great shock, a terrible sorrow, throwing open and up the inner contents of our nature, brings under sight this lost, forgotten, neglected power, and we take it up, readops it as if an orphan, and the poor thing, aimost a foundling, grows and returns our care with a wonderful wealth of blessing. How true it is that most of na become conscious of our own souls in some such violent panic way as this. Hiere and there is one who seems never to have lost his soul,—always to have been alive unto God. But take the man who discovers his soul in the most abrupt, striking way, even in his case, has anything unnatural happened? Not at all. She, poor woman, in the parable needed all her coins to support her. A man needs all his powers for his support. If one, like the lost coin, has in any way been pushed aside and he has tried to live without it, does he do an unwise, unreasonable, minatural thing when, having found it, he uses it? aside and he has tried to live without it, does he do an unwise, unreasonable, unnatural thing when, having found it, he uses it? It would be a vast, incalculable gain, could we put utterly from us the notion that religion is a violence, a thing against nature. Much blame for this notion religious teachers must take; and much blame belongs to those who hold it; for a little fair, resolute thinking is quite enough completely to dissipate it. What is regeneration in the light of the truth we are considering? A liberating of a human power. All birth is this. The hard shell breaks and the imprisoned life is let out into space,—is given All birth is this. The hard shell breaks and the imprisoned life is let out into space,—is given chance for expansion. Men often experience mental birth. A faculty, at some opportune time, is born into knowledge, use, enjoyment, and only this takes place when the faculty of a "life unto God" is recognized, let into consciousness and care. Much dispute, and many long and hard words have been used in seeking to give statements of our Lord's work for men; and all somewhat confuse and mislead. How do you like this statement, not made by a theologian, but a poet—not by a man but by a woman.

Woman.

Tis impossible
To get at men except through their souls.
Not even Christ Hinself
Can save men else than as He holds man's soul;
And therefore did He come into our desh,
As some wise hunter, creeping on his knees
With a torch, into the blackness of some cave,
To face and quell the beast there; take the soul
And so possess the whole man, body and soul,
It was on a search for the soul, for the faculty
of a life unto God. that Christ came, and 'He is

It was on a search for the soul, for the faculty of a life unto God, that Christ came, and 'He is in the great blackness of our morial state, seeking with toroh. Here you have a key to all. His teachings, acts, and sufferings. A wise hunter after the power to live unto God.

Years ago, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Indians made an attack upon a Moravian cottage, at the time of family worship and carried of a hitle girl of 3. Ten years passed without tidings of her. Then the report came that a white girl had been captured, with some Indians, near Pittsburg. The mother went, saw the child; neither recognized nor was berself recognized. Just leaving, she thought of the hymn sung on the fatal evening. She began to sing it, and at once, far down in the child's memory, a long-slumbering sensibility was awakened by the penetrating, searching song, and mother and child were restored to each other. In loss man, as in the lost child, is a slumbering sensibility—a dormant capacity of life unto God. To save it, Jesus Christ came and lived, and wrought, and died, and rose from the dead. To save it He lives and reigns to-day. Turn to Him, seek Him, be fond of Him, for "We are alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

THE CHURCH-WHAT IT IS AND WHERE. The Rev. William H. Cooper, D. D., Rector of mmanuel Church, preached the following sernon yesterday morning, taking as his text:

I shall use this text not at all exegetically, but in accommodation to the subject-matter of my discourse. Away yonder in the mountains one might observe a body of men engaged in earnest disputation. They are miners fisted, rough, unkempt, and uncomely. They study not the graces,—perhaps not even the amenities of life,—those anxious, care-worn, hard-working sons of toll. But see! They have made a discovery, and hence the agitation pervading that entire assemblage of men hurry ing to and fro inquiringly, some vociferating loudly, others sinking their voices almost to whisper. What is the cause of the disturbance? It is this. One has discovered what he thinks is a precious stone, -a gem, be it a ruby, emerald, or perchance some other stone, -at all events a amond or brilliant of some sort in the rough 'tis true, yet neverthiess a diamond, pure an

genuine.

The bauble is handed round from one to the other of the eager group; and loud, long, and heated is the controversy. Some say it is no Family (Lady Richardson). Small 8vo., with two Steel Portraits. Price 22.50. Mailed, Prepaid, on receipt of Price by

IANSIN, MCCIURG & CO., They respond to the charm of riches, knowledge, friendship, but do not respend to God. His touch awavens nothing in them. If anything, it is disquiet, fear. What has become of the faculty? Has tibeen expisited by disuse? There are many analogies suggesting this most terrible state. No God—no possibility of having God, I dread to accept it. I choose to count this high power of endurance that it may survive every neglect and abuse, and the Protestant also, putting forth exclusive something of that kind. Others say, "Nay, let

AGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1876.

***Comment of the properties of the Grant of the Comment of the

ment dispensation, and in the Scriptures of the Old Testament prophecies.

Second—Then came Christ: not to do away with the law, but to magnify and make it honorable. The type yields place to the antitype. The ceremonial is laid aside, and the spiritual established in its stead. The blood of buils and of goats, which could never put away a sin, is now substituted by the offering up by Christ of Himself once for all before the altar of Himself once for all before the foundations of God's Church laid anew, and cemented anew in the blood of the Redeemer's atonement. He was the great High Priest of the believer. He came to establish a kingdom of human hearis consecrated to His service; to gather a people to Himself, that He might present them to the Fatter, "a gloficus Church, without spot or wrinkle or any unclean thing." The former Church was a Church of type and of shadow, of figure and emblem. Henceforward, these done away, God's people were to worship Him in Spirit and in truth.

Where was this Church intended to exist? Everywhere. Universally: and—the kingdom of this world shall become those of our Lord and of His Church; and His name shall be one throughout all the earth. On this Rock we stand. God hasten the coming of that day! No longer in Jerusalem do men worship the Father; but everywhere, in all climes, regions, counlonger in Jerusalem do men worship the Father; but everywhere,—in all climes, regions, countries, and amongst all peoples beneath the broad canopy of heaven. The Church of Rome, then, is not alone God's Church; well, if with her manifold apostasies, she be indeed a branch. Neither is the Church in England, or France, or

manifold apostasies, she be indeed a branch. Neither is the Church in England, or France, or America the Church in England, or France, or America the Church in England. The Coptic, and the Nestorian, the Greek and the Abysshian, the dweller on the Ganges and in Afric's wilds, the Tartar and the Hottentot, the Japanese, and the once foil-wer of Confucius,—all now untie in bending the knee to Jesus of Nazareth, and in acknowledging His sway as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. These form parts and parcels of that glorious Church Christ came to redeem and to save with an everlasting salvation, at the cost of His own precious blood. The branch is not the tree. The parts are not the whole; nor may any one of the component parts bbasi itself over its sister church. Here it may be asked, What are the conditions of membership in this Church? Subscriptions to creeds and formularies? No! There is no authority in Scripture to demand assent to the terms of creeds. These are well in their degree as categorical statements of doctrine,—perhaps necessary safeguards of the faith; but they are not required in Holy Scripture, and consequently belong to the province of Christian liberty. We may adopt them, or we may not, as seemeth best to the united wisdom of the Church. For my part, I feel thankful for the Apostolic and Nicene formulae: and should feel rejoiced to see incorporated in our Liturgy that grand old Athanassian Confession, minus the so-called cene formule: and should feel rejoiced to see incorporated in our Liturgy that grand old Athanasian Confession, minus the so-called "damnatory clauses." These, ho wever, I regard as mere helps to our understanding of the Scriptures—as the Church's authoritative exposition of the teachings of God's Word on certain points, not as, by any means, an indispensable prerequisite to Church membership. I trust this Reformed Church, whilst ever unfaiteringly faithful to Evangelical truth, will never seek to make a Procrustean bod, and stretch or cut every man to fit it, as was once the fashion of the Inquisition. I trust she will never befound to idolize a word, or banish any true Christian man who, for conscience sake, may be unfound to idolize a word, or banish any true Christian man who, for conscience sake, may be unable to say Shibbloth! Let us hope that the type of men who, had they lived in his day, would have persecuted a Galileo, are passing away. Let us hope that the demon of unsanctined intolerance may never find admittance to our ranks. I would impose none as a forcefutest for admission to Church membership which the Scripture has not required. Repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, were exacted by the Apostics—these and nothing more. The man who comes with such qualifications should be admitted: the heretic as to these, rejected.

What are the characteristics of this Church of the Redeemer? may be well presented as our

tan man who, for conscience sake, may be unable to asy Snibbloshic I Let us hope that the chapple, which has done effective but intering would have persecuted a Galileo, are passing let way. Let us note that the demon of unsanctined intolerance may never find admittance to our ranks. I would impose none as a forcefutest for admission to Church membership which the Scripture his not required. Repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus. I would impose none se a forcefutest for admission to Church membership which the Scripture his not required. Repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus. The standance at the recognition services and notting more. The man who comes with such qualifications should be similarly the state of the Redesider July 19 to the standance of the Redesider July 19 to the standance of the Redesider July 19 to the standance of the recognition and notting more. The man who comes with such on the standance of the recognition and notting more. The man who comes with such that should be sufficiently the standance of the recognition and noting more. The man who comes with such on the standance of the standance at the recognition services are made to the standance of the recognition and noting more. The man who comes with such on the standance of the standance at the recognition and noting more. The man who comes with such that the such parts in the standance at the recognition and noting more. The man who comes with such that the such parts in the standance at the recognition and noting more. The man who comes would think the standance at the standance at the recognition and noting more than the such parts the standance at the recognition and noting more than the such parts that the such parts the standance at the recognition and noting more than the such parts that the such parts the such parts the such parts that the such p

itual requirement to meet the demands of men-devoid of spiritual conceptions, spiritual enjoy-ment, or spiritual desire! Such a Church is no better than a trap to catch unwary sous. Better for the world that it had not been born into ex-

for the world that it had not been born into existence.

Second—Purity of doctrine, again, is another of the cardinal requisites of the Church of Christ. While this Reformed Communion, as I think I may venture to say, will not dogmatize, especially in the domain of speculative theology, it is my belief that no Church on earth will be found more attached to, and more determined in its defease of, the great leading principles of evangelical truth. The men who have aided in its founding have been tried as in a furnace of fire, and they are not going to prove now. I trust, recreant to the principles for which some of them have suffered and sacrificed so much. Purity of doctrine tends to purity of practice. A man's belief is the motive power of his actions. Given unsoundness of doctrine, and we are most apt, if not most sure, to find a corresponding laxity of morais and practice. Let us ever hold fast to the faith once delivered to the saints. Let our motto be: All latitude in things indifferent; all loyalty in things of the essence of the

to beed the Master's invitation, and to work with earnestness and zeal to build up the new branch of the Baptist denomination.

Dr. Mitchell, of the Theological Seminary, in the usual form, extended the right hand of fellowship to the pastor. Dr. Stowall charged the congregation on their duty towards the pastor in the customary manner, and the services were brought to a close.

ST. PETER'S MISSION.

RESIDNATION OF CANON STEEZY.

After the conclusion of morning service yesterday at the Mission of St. Peter's, on State street, between Madison and Monroe, Canon Street, who has been in charge of the Mission since it was started, and has devoted to it much it time and labor, stated to the congregation that he had decided to sever his connection with the work, and turn it over to some younger man, who might prove more useful in so interesting and yet so laborious a field. He felt natural regret in leaving an enterprise which had special interest for him, and which he had been permitted to have in charge for so many years, but he feit that the substitution would be beneficial to the cause of the Church and the Mission. The Canon also read a letter from Bishop MeLaren estating that the Mission should be recognized, and should receive the support it so richly deserved.

As yet no Rector has been assigned tights now vacant charge, but by an agreement made by the Episcopal clergy of the city at 8 meeting last week, they will take turns in officiating at the Mission and was a size of clock. It is the desire of the Bishop that the wealthier

THE AMERICAN SCANDALE

would soon be settled. Mr. Gibbons, although a Catholic, has no fear of stringent yet liberal legislation. He would not only prohibit the division of school-funds for acctarian purposes, such as we have in Fort Madison, West Point, and elsewhere in this State, but he would make the schools thorough unsectarian, would arrest not only Catholic but Protestant medding with them, and place them upon a basis equally just to all. This basis is secular. And what other position can be taken which can be maintained; which reason, or an enlightened conscience, or a sound political policy will approve?

That the interest of a true morality will be endangered, and, therefore, the interests of a true civilization, by a few hours each day of a secular education, is an idea which I should be allow to credit to any man with any faith in God or the soul, or any faith in the permanence of truth and righteousness.

Suppose you take the Bible out of the public schools, will that silence the voice of these, and through a vest array of adverse influences, have been growing in clearness, and growing

the send to bend at the motive power of his actions of the promisened of the production of the company of the sense of the history of sense and practices. Let us ever history the sense of the history of sense and practices. Let us ever history the sense of the history of sense and practices. Let us ever history the sense of the history of sense and the sense of the s

the Protestant Bible read in the schools rather than have the book of Christianity excluded at

NUMBER 151.

THE AMERICAN SCANDAL

Repetition of the Sunday Mercury Story that the Congregationalists Will Grapple with the "Enigma" -The Hev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Mutual Council. the Mutual Council.
New York, Jan. 23.—The Sunday Mercury

announces that a body of representative Congregationalists is being arranged for the investigation of the Beecher scandal, to be composed of the most eminent men in the denomination, and will inquire into the fitness of Beecher to remain and will inquire into the liness of Beecher to remain recognized as a Congregational minister. The movers are said to be the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, the Rev. Prof. S. C. Bartlett, of the Chicago Congregational Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, of Boston. An extract is pub-Dr. H. M. Dexter, of Boston. An extract is published from a letter from Dr. Bartlett, indicating that all sources of knowledge should be freely opened and investigation be free and ample. Correspondence has been in progress a month settling preliminaries, and the call is likely to be issued in a few days. About forty churches are on the list of invitation, and each will be asked to send its paster and a lay delegate. Plymouth to represent her paster and conduct her defense and the witnesses are likely to be James Red-path. Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Moulton, Miss Florence Tilton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stan-ton, and others. The statement is telegraphed for what it is worth.

LETTER FROM HENST WARD SEECHES IN REGARD TO THAT MUTUAL COUNCIL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 20, 1876.—To the Editor of

the Boston Journal: Allow me to correct some misapprehensions which exist in regard to the Mutual Council to have been held by Plym-

THE ROSTRUM.

Reminiscences of Early Chicago-An Interesting Lecture by Gov. Bross.

& Gossipy Description of Scenes and Incidents in the History of the Garden Cify.

Prof. W. D. Gunning's Third Lecture on Geology.

Searching Through the Hidden Records of the Rocks.

Gov. Bross spoke yesterday afternoon at Mc-lormick Hall before the Sunday Afternoon Lec-ure Association, his subject being "What I Re-nember of Early Chicago." Following is his liscourse in full : The charter of the City of Chicago bears date

March 4, 1857, and the first election for city offi-cers was held on the first Tuesday in May, 1837. Not a few of the men and women who saw it when an Indian trading post, with Fort Dearborn to defend the settlers, are still among us, and the ladies certainly would not feel complimented vere they called old. Hence whatever is said "The Early Times in Chicago" must be cely be called an old citizen, and yet in that

all as a duty too much neglected in the hurry and bustle that surround us on every side.

The steamer Sam Ward, with Capt. Clement first officer and jolly Dick Somers as steward, afterwards Aldeiman, brought us to the city on the evening of the 12th of May 1848, and here at 121 Lake street with Dr. Scammon's drug store on one side and Lock's clothing store on the other, the stranger from the East settled down quietly as a bookseller. The city had added 4,000 to its population in the year and a half after I first saw it; but it had changed very little in appearance. It was still pre-eminently a slab geity. The Illinois Michigan Canal had been opened the mouth before, and during the summer packets were put on, and, running in councetion with steamers on the Illinois River, quite an impetus was given to travel, through the city. To them it did not present a very mytting aspect. The balloon buildings above spoken of were mostly dingy and weather beaten. The only two stone buildings in the city built of bine limestone, brought as ballast from the lower lake and South Water streets, on the site now occupied by the Illinois Central Railway offices. They were the aristocratic mansions of the city. There were a few brick residences and stores, but these were the exception. It was curlous to notice how long some of the old baileon buildings would escape the fire. The old store in which Mosley & McCord commenced business, between Clark and LaSalle streets, on the north side of Lake, was built when the proprietors could look south to Blue Island with not a building in front to obstruct the view. There it stood, with the sign "Mosley & McCord" just below the roof, uil it was all surrounded by brick buildings, and the insurance on it had cost ten times what the building was ever worth. Subtract the few scattering brick buildings on South Clark street, in the vicinity of Twelftin street, and the dingy shauties in that vicinity on Clark street and Thurd and Fourth avenues will best represent what most of Chicago was in 1848.

And here I may as well mention the sources from which our fine building-materials are derived. Till after that year it was supposed we had no good rock for building anywhere near the city. The blue-limestone quarries from which the stone for the two dwellings above-mentioned were taken were thought to be our best and cheapest source of supply. Besides these, there had been brought from the lower takes some sandstone flagging. It lay in front of the Lafini residence-block, corner of Washington street and Michigan avenue, where it served for a sidewalk up to the time of the fire in 1871. Discussions were held for a long time by the Trustees of the Second Presbyterian, when it was proposed to build a new church edifice in 1849 resulted in their determining to use stone found rear the western limits of the city. The location has become somewhat famous as the site of our first artesian well. The rock is a porous limestone, with suffi-BUILDING STONE.

large list of property in the spring of 1843. Be sold to myself and the Rev. Dr. Patterson adjoining lots at \$1,250 at private sale; but it was agreed that these should be sold with the rest, so as to attract customers, as Michigan avenue had become somewhat popular as a prospective place of residence. When my lot was struck off to me for some \$1,800. Harry Newhall came across the room, and said, "Bross, did you buy that lot to live on? Are you going to improve it?" "Yes," was the reply. "Weil," said he, "I'm glad of it; I'm glad some one is going to live beyond ma. It won't be so ionesome if we can see somebody going by night and morning." We lived, as above stated, between Monroe and Adams streets.

While living here in the winter of 1851-2 my friend, the late Charles Starkweather, insisted on selling me 14 acres of land immediately south of Twenty-sith street and east of State to Michigan avenue. Capt. Clement and myself went out of town to look at it, going across lots south of Twelfth street. It was way out on the prairie, and I made up my mird that the price (\$500 per acre) was too much. I could raise the \$1,000 to make the first payment; but where was the \$2 er cent on the balance for the next ten years to come from? Capt. Clement took the property, paid the \$1,000, and, in seven months, sold it for \$1,000 an acre, clearing in that time \$7,000 on an investment of \$1,000. But the Captain let a fortune slip through bis hands, for that I acres is now valued by James H. Reese, Esq., at \$500,000, or \$40,000 per acre. In that case, as in scores of others, I, too, just escaped getting rich; but I have an abundance of good company, for hundreds of my fellow-citizens have missed opportunities equality good. Take the following instances: Waiter L. Newberry bought the 40 acres that forms his addition to Chicago of Thomas Hartzell in 1833 for \$1,002. It is now valued at \$1,000,000. Maj. Kingsbury hab been off on an exploring expedition about this time till his pay as an army officer, above his immediate necessities,

TRIBUNE: MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1876.

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EUROPEAN LITERATURE.

The London Athenæum's Review of Literary Progress During 1875.

France's New Works Deficient in Cha acter and Originality.

but Lacking in Quality. Bussis Also in a Bad Way-Italy and He land in a Terrible Condition.

German Literature Prolific in Quantity

Encouraging Reports from Hungar Belgium, Denmark, and Other Minor States.

Poor Spain in an Almost Hopeless Situation Why Was American Literature Omitted from the Record?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,
London, Eng., Dec. 31.—The Athenaum, of
the best literary papers in London, celebral
Christmas with a number of unusual and de interest, containing, as it does, an essay

riving a sketch of the PROGRESS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE LITERATURE buring the past year. The rapid and comp hering the past year. The rapid and complete survey thus gained of the mental mement of so many different nations is mental merely entertaining and instructive introduces the reader to a number of the survey of t The heart expands to give admittan these troops of new friends, and the mi sindled by the contact with so many varied t is, moreover, very suggestive of the cause national and literary prosperity and decline. bas but a and account to give of herself.

thronicler, Gustare Marsan, sends for a cri-review, a wail of lamentation. The press is active as ever; but the works registered are iy deficient in character and originality. Fra
is in a transition state, from which it see
impossible for her to emerge. In me
physical literature, where is to be for
the healthy vigor, the entrain, the
ness, of twenty years ago. Over
Idealists a pall seems to have failen,—they
to longer find champions; and the Positivi
is if satisfied with their trumphs, prod
nothing of importance. And, if metaphysi
iterature has suck into a state of unpreceden
tecay, theology, in all its branches, is lo
tifil. In the field of historical investi
tion, there seems to have been
netter harvest; here, and here alone,
desponding critic can refer to books
real value; Michelet's "History of Franc
"Souvenirs of Col. de Gouneville," "flist
le Saint Louis," "Le Roi Rene," etc., etc
some few fruitful trees under which to repos
the sandy desert. The war with Germany v deficient in character and origin some few fruitful trees under which to reposs the sandy desert. The war with Germany of course, given rise to a distinctive class books, both historical and imagnative,—done of them of permanent importation, both in prose and poetry,—illusus in former years with the nase of so many intellectual giants, "is the weak part of the literary harvest." The few books ability are full of elements essentially repuls the books wearsed with keeping company, throfour or five volumes, with nothing diventurers and courtesants, gameanz tour or five volumes, with nothing adventurers and courtesants, gameaux scettes. For poetry, there is an absoluterith. The great authors belonging to the court of the court o

foes not appear to have made literary and thetie progress during the last year. The type aid pressure of a military despotism has ne been favorable to a true stiritual development. However, her literature is making up in by what it lacks in quality. One poets has predicted that the la

Garman poets during the last amonths. Innumerable volumes have by months. Innumerable volumes have by printed, but, unfortunately; there so that Germany, having gained a Casar, is en ing upon the Angustan age of her literatione characteristic feature of the new lyspoets is, that they are, for the most part, pyrists of Materialsmand Positivism, death despair. In the long list, two deserve spendion: Zorm, the woman-like poets the pensimistic theory of the Universe, writing of these authors must furnish as able contributions to the melancholy poeliterature of the world! The dramatists far better at the hands of their critic, who can report of them that they are annihilating distinctions between the epic and dramatic of presentation settled by Lessing in "Dramaturgie;" and are converting the n historical drama, founded by Schiller is "Wallenstein," into a more dry and unimagine dramatic history. The movels, what may be their points of excellence, fai aronse the enthusiasm of Herr Zimman, or to evoke from his pen a ke sentillation of wit or stire. How he refers to one volume, "Errahlungen, Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, which one we he safe in recommending, whether for traition or otherwise. It is distinguished by marp-like portraiture and high morality, at least we have a contrast to the mew Procoke bringing us into dessersebbe family with the gamenuz and eccolize, metaphysikians, historiana, and biografic root by in phantom groups,—not one at them receiving the tribute of enthus praise, or even of close scrutiny. Some of enterprising women, who see keeping the Acan political and social atmosphere in agita will be glad to learn that there is in Germa certain Fraulein Ludmilla Assing, niece of distinguished biographer Varnhasgan, who it lowing in the steps of her great uncile with the four volumes of correspondence between Varnh and his wife, two supplementary volumes idea a new series of letters to the "Remain Prince Packler." The correspondence of lee's sister, Christophine, with her furner and many with a few proper

dementary creation. If the water radually from salt to fresh, and this is accords with fact, then it animals a changed little by little in adaptation anging environment. Here we have working change only, change for neigons lower.

d characters of the mammal, the bird, and optile.

rocks still older we find a fossil ter, which was drawn. It had ters of the mammal, the bird, reptile, and the fish. Beyond the we had found fragments of the horse, od the vanishing point of the mammal with found the mammal appearing in fragments, and the first bird we had found the bird and in fragments. Science is making up has er to the sphinx. Through the struggle for and chaege of environment species had been red. We cannot answer the sphinx in all epith of meaning. The finite can never apand the fullness of the infinite, We have enough to lift us in the conception of an ite Power whose method is one through the i of life and the universe of stars: who have never; who creates forever; who as the chords to make no jar in creation's em, but harmony through all the zones of and through all the oceans of time.

The Universe of the chiral property and the on "The Origin of Mad."

FRUIT-GROWING IN EGYPT.

icalture in Hinois is populary supposed to omewhere in Southern Illinois, among the sof lower Egypt. The most favored section sature is doubtless the ridge of hills extendarross the State from east to west, and is ouched by the Illinois Central Railway a fice south of Carbondale, in Jackson Counbids fair to assume proporti

he days when fortunes could be made in a years by engaging in fruit-growing in Illis is just, and the business now offers little if a test and the business now offers little if yetter inducements for investment than or any agriculture. Competition has so reduced price of fruit and vegetables that nothing but most careful management on the part of the ticulturist renders his labors more reminerive than any other branch of farming. The paper of fruit and early vegetables for the least of market was formerly nearly all derived makes regions, but now more southern points uply the market and take the cream of prices, ilicial vegetable-growing is practiced even an north as Champaigo, and the market gardenare at this date beginning to ship letture to cago.

rago.

he old peach and apple orchards in and model of the model of th ned also give promise of a crop. With the t of seasons the supply of peaches from this ion will not be very large. The apple has not received the attention it de-ves, but the number of terms.

ves, but the number of trees pinned are in-asing. There are but few late keeping varie-of applies, while the orehards consist of rly everything. The Bed Astracas ap-as to lead the list for early summer, and Wine by Ben Davis, May of Myers, Ranles Janet I Willow, lead the winter list. The crop last

I Willow, lead the winter list. The trop last it was not large, and was of an inferior qualifies par for several pears has attracted a ge-share of attention in this region, and ndreds of thousands of trees have been maded, but in a majority of cases they have red only in disapointment. Leaf-blight and trot have taken a green number, to which it the worthless varieties, and but few profite trees are left. Most prominent among the rechards is Pourmont, owned by Fulier & ris. There were originally about 18,000 trees ated, which number has been reduced to the 15,000 by the causes above mentioned to the last of the season and trees are tiest. Howell, Lawrence, Beurre d'Anjou, 1 Seekel. The Fennish Beauty, one of the urits pears in Northern Illinois, loses its was, and is of little value.

I wasf pears are regarded as a failure, although re are a few varieties, which are profible, among which are Duchess d'Angoloume. I Bell Lucretive, although the latter is very ject to leaf-blight. As a dwarf, hith Lawrence also a failure, owing to its slow growth use Bonne de Jensey does not stand cultivan. The Vicar or Winnfield, which has been roly disseminated throughout the West as a tempear, blights badly, but is no loss, as the it when produced is worthless. It has been not that orchards sown to clover are less subto blight than those which are cultivated ming is also taboed among the best fruit men, more the cherries the early May or Richmond es procedence; a few sweet varieties, such as v. Ward, Ellon, and Riene Hortenes are nied, but amount to but little, was informed that there are more acres of owhernes for next year's fruiting thas ever ore, and that the plants are in fine condition. Wilson yet heads the list, although the aries Downing is well spoken of by those what tried it. j. mong the recently introduced raspberries, Turner is taking a front rank, and bids fair as access. It is a red berry, large, sweet delicions, and will carry well from Cobden the grant is taking a front rank, and bids fair as accesses. It is a r

is a success. It is a red berry, large, sweet delicious, and will carry well from Cobden Chicago.

here are large quantities of blackberries was in the vicinity of Cobden, the principalisty being the Kittatinny, nothing as yet haven found to supersede it. diligent inquiry among the fruit men shown to be possessed of a spirit of hopefulness the future. I attended a meeting, gotten up the purpose of petitioning the Illinois Centors a faster fruit-train, and if that corpora desires to foster fruit-train, and if that corpora desires to foster fruit-graving in Southern pois, the prayer of the petitioners will carryly be granted.

The season has been most favorable for the season has been most favorable for the composition of fruit this year. Some intic feather that the mild winter may star fruit-buds prematurely, but as yet no harm been done.

A Lady Hurged by a Bear.

be Liverpool Post any that compensation for
ghuged by a Polar bear in Lime Street
un was claimed at the Court of Passage on
.6, from the London & Northwestern Rail.
Company. The victim of the alarming ence was a Mrs. Montgemery, who was waiting
a train with her husband and brother. The
reas confined in a barrel, which was placed
a hand-truck; and it was a alleged that Mrs.
Algomery, unconscious of the proximity of
bear, found herself in the grasp of its paws,
squeezed so severely that her breath was
the taken away. As soon as she could scream
uncomfortable plight she was in was dissted, and she was resened without saffering
a broken hones, but not without painfails
sted, and she was resened without painfails
sted, and the learned assessor suggested that
conduct of the bear might be referable to an
eastion of ideas between this article of
a sout the animals former seel-hughing stais at the Arctic regions. The jury and the
dies for the plaining—demands A Lady Hugged by a Bear.

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Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
London, Eng., Dec. 31.—The Athenœum, one of the best literary papers in London, celebrates Christmas with a number of unusual and deep interest, containing, as it does, an essay by a leading critic of each of the European nations,

PROGRESS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE LITERATURES

Seminar with construct content and of one of the content of the co acthing in them to awaken a hope that Germany, having gained a Casar, is entering upon the Angustan age of her literature. One characteristic feature of the new lyrical poets is, that they are, for the most park, panetyrists of Materialism and Positivism, death and despair. In the long list, two deserve special mention: Zorm, the woman-like poets of the pessimistic theory of the Universe. The writing of these authors must furnish agreeable contributions to the melancholy poetical literature of the world! The dramatists fare no better at the hands of their critic, who can only report or them that they are annihilating the distinctions between the epic and dramatic forms of presentation settled by Lessing in his "Dramaturgie;" and are converting the noble historical drama, founded by Schiller in his "Wallenstein," into a more dry and unimaginalive dramatic history. The novels, whatever may be their points of excellence, fail to arouse the enthusiasm of Herr Zimmerman, or to evoke from his pen a keener sentillation of wit or astire. However, he refers to one volume, "Erzahlungen," by harie von Ebber-Eschenbach, which one would be aafe in recommending, whether for translation or otherwise. It is distinguished by minister-like portraiture and high morality. Here at least we have a contrast to the new Prench books bringing us into diearreeable familianlity with the gamenuz and coodies. The metaphysicians, historiana, and biographers troop by in phantom groups,—not one among them receiving the tribute of enthusiastic praise, or even of close scrutiny. Some of our enterprising women, who are keeping the American political and social atmosphere in agitation. them receiving the tribute of enthusiastic praise, or even of close scrutiny. Some of our enterprising women, who are associated the American political and social atmosphere in agitation, will be glad to learn that there is in Germany a certain Fraulein Ludmilla Assing, niece of the distinguished biographer Varnhagen, who is following in the steps of her great uncle with a truly fevariah activity. Within a brief penod she has added to the four thick volumes of correspondence between Varnhagen and his wife, two supplementary volumes; besides a newseries of letters to the "Remains of Prince Puckler." The correspondence of Schiller's sister, Christophine, with her future husband, Reinwald, the hibrarian of Methingen,—a man much older than herself, in narrow circumstances, and hypochondrical,—brings before the world a very noble woman, possessing many of the great qualities in her brother, even if lacking his high-soaring imagination. What a story is teld by the rapid publication of these thick volumes of correspondence between man and wife! What a revelation of the coarse love of notoriety which is perhape the most disagreeable feature of our age, and which does not fear to violate the most sacred sanctuary of heart and home! With the virulent personalities of our press, and our farfamed army of reporters, I thought that we Americans had the honor of carrying off the palm as lovers and seekers of notoriety; but the Germans seem, in this respect, to out-Herod Herod. Unfortunate Christine Schiller! is hard to imagine that her true nature could have revealed itself in her correspondence with the amiable Beitwald; and one almost strinks from lessming

Reinwald; and one almost strinks from learning full particulars of the heavy trials of poverty and suffering which, after her marriage to this uncongenial pariner, she endured with unshakable fidelity and self-sacrifice. Now, at last, having found rest in the grave, ahe receives the last wrong which can be buffered to the world. One is agreeably impressed (because of the extreme German tang of name and occupation) with the individuality of the poetess, Betty Paoli, who has been writing articles on Grillparzer, which are instructive even if over-sudgistic. But anough of German literature. Herr Zimmerman concludes his article with the following haracteristic paragraph:

Upositic whole, the literary position of Germany is not possible to the sum of the condition of the positical gratness of the nation. The saying of Heges, that ther of the first intellectual pulses do not and cannot throb in unison? Does the Atheneum regard American literature as at its best before, not after, the positical gratness of the nation. The saying of Heges, that the ord of Kimer's begins its flight at dust.

has been contradicted by the experience of his own nation. To be sure, an own is now flying over Germany; but, even if Boman, he is not Minera's bird. As in Lather's days, to the political war has succeeded the religious war against the "Klerikais Point's des Neunzehuten Jahrhunslerts," as II, von Sylel has shown in a pamphlet published under that title. Whether, like the Reformation, the new mevement will lead to the separation of a part or of the whole of the nation from Rome, the future will show.

Really, if we are to trust the critics, Europe must be in a sad state of deterioration. Here is another of the Great Powers,

whose chronicler has but little to report in favor of the intellectual advance of his nation. Among the \$,141 books which have been published in Russian during the hast year, remarks despendingly Monaseur A. Poporic Zub, "how little is there descring of notice for its literary merit." In soite of this lugulorious beginning, Monsieur Zub gives an account of various Russian books recently published that must be of considerable interest. It is worth knowing that the authors of the most important books of national interest are compelled to send their works for publication to other countries. It is a curious but easily-understood fact, says the writer, that, the more severe the censorabily, the better the character of these books, and the greater their influence. In spite of the freeing of the serfs, while such consorabil of the presse prevails it is not to be denied that the present Czar is faithful to the traditions of his ancestors: and that the great and rapidly-developing Russian people are under the bondage of a terrible despotism, which until it is shattered by revolution or gradually ameliorated, will in great measure, thwart their progress.

INIX.—

That—

That beautiful Italy which has been so long in an intellectual apathy, from which she is so magnificently emerging—speaks in a different strain; here all is hope, life, courage, and energy. The present year-rendered of peculiar artistic interest by the centenary celebrations of Michael Angelo, Ariosto, and Boccardo-has also been productive of rich literary harveets. "I am glad to say," writes the Italian critic, Angelo de Gubernatus, "that we may be congratulated, not only on the quantity of our publications, and the serious aim that in general pervades our studies, but also upon the sterning worth of many of these new books. Besides original works, many admirable translations are being made. Friction has shown wonderful improvement within a few years,—the publishers, who have given effectual encouragement to rising authors, having their share in the meri

a thoroughgoing way of the existence of God,—
it would seem that this little nation must be
entering the golden era of her literature.

HUNGAEX.

The Hungarian critic, Arminius Vambery, has
much to say of the progress of science in the
country of Kossuth, and the efforts that are being made by schofars to preserve the purity of
their language. The burning question of the
day among Hungariats is whether, while drawing nearer to other European peoples, and assimilating their characteristics, they will be
able to retain their own national individuality. Herr thanceristics, they will be
able to retain their own national individuality. Herr thanceristics, they will be
able to retain their own national individuality. Herr than the subject and
feels profound faith in the future of his country; but he regards it as bad sign that the
novelists are inclined to look upon the dark side
of the picture; and he calls the most successful
of them to task for his bad taste in allowing his
hero to become a villain, after making him the
representative of, all the best qualities of the
noble Hungarian race. This critic is
called upon to criticise very few works of
fiction,—not mure than half-a-dozon; and, after
describing them, his adds, naively: "The novels
I have mentioned are not nearly enough to meet
the wants of the public, and a great deal of I have mentioned are not nearly enough to meet the wants of the public, and a great deal of translation is done,—too much, indeed. Happy Hungary, in which not more than half-a-dozen novels are produced in the course of the year! It would not be a bad speculation for some of the numerous American and English sapirants, with unpublished manuscripts, to emigrate to Hungary and devote their unappreciated talents to supplying a pressing literary demand.

demand. is well estissied with her achievements, which are reported in a brief article by two critics (a remarkable instance of literary co-partnership) who claim for their country that she is not outside the great currents of modern thought, although obliged to confess that gross religious superstainons are still deoply rooted in their society. According to these chroutelers, the literary energy of Belgium is running too much by waste in ephemeral productions, owing to the chormous number of their papers and magazines.

The literature of DENMARK has lost one of its culed ornaments, the renowned H. C. Andersen, who died last August, aged 70 years. New poets and novelists are gaining distinction.

aged 70 years. New poets and novelists are gaining distinction.

IN NORWAY,
the most important works that have appeared are in belie-lettree and historical literature.

The critics of SKRYIA AND CROANIA have to report that the literary activity in their little nations has been greater this year than ever before.

To SPAIN
it is scarcely necessary to refer. This unhappy nation, involved in a frainasting all her resources, is the most hopoless in stance among the Enropean Powers of retrogression and decay. Actording to the Spanish critic, the number of books published in Spain has been smaller this year than ever before; while the few that haveappeared are ulterry deficient in character and drignality. The literature is constantly deteriorating, both as to quantity and quality.

Why was there no account of

in the history of the world's intellectual activity? Or is it supposed to be so well known in England, so identical with the literature of this country, that a special record of our achievements is not requisite? Qui lo sa? Saive the New Year!

FLORIDA.

From Chicago to Jacksonville— Sights on Boute...Christmas at the South-Oranges---Chicago Visitors. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. ported rapidly from a temperature below zero to one where the mercury dances between 50 and 70 degrees, it seems like a delicious dream, from 70 degrees, it seems like a delicious dream, from which you will be quickly awakened by the rude touch of Jack Frost. However, after some weeks of such delightful weather. I begin to have confidence that the thing will last, and seel moved to give a shiver of sympathy for the poor unfortunates who can keep warm only by btazing fires and overheated furnaces. It is exseedingly jolly to read of 25 degrees below zero sitting on a wide, vine-covered veranda, taking a

"sun-bath."

To a person coming to Jacksonville from Chicago, I should recommend the route by Louisville and Nashville, especially as I am not practically acquainted with any other. By leaving Chicago in the morning, you will pass through the Cumberland mountains by day. It is best, however, to start at night. The following day you pass through a beautiful part of Kentucky, apend that night in Nashville, and between there and Chattanooga you will be delighted by some of the finest scenery on the coatment.

At Cave City, near Bowling Green, are the ruins of a large stone building, burned during the "late unpleasantness," which, in the old stage-coach days, was a famous hostelyt, known as Bell's Tavern. When Louis Philippe was an exile in this country, he paid a visit to Andrew

Is the World Going to the Devil at

Lendon Telegraph.

Dean Stanley, in Westminster Abbey, on Christmas Day, spoke of the fears of many at the present time that the world is growing worse. "It may be that sometimes in our gloomy moods we are inclined to think we cannot count on the continuous advance of the onward progress of our race. It may be we are sometimes inclined to fear that the latter half of the innecenth century is to close in a lower morality, a darker philosophy, a debasement of the senses, or a term of gross superstition. It may be that diabolical crimes shall arise again which we had hoped were dead forever, that statesmen may again become corrupt and self-seeking, that the leaders of sects and churches will again prefor the outward to the inward, the natural to the spiritual, the seen to the unseen." There are pienty of revelations to bear out in part a pessimist philosophy; nor is there any common sense in variability over the ugly facts of the day. It is not aiways wise to make the best of things and to take a cheerful view of everything all round. Comparing ourselves with our forefathers, we hear of many nearly colossal calamities, and are face to face with a larger number of great crimes. The accidents that shocked them killed or maimed units our misadventures desolate hundreds of homes. The horrible consequences of strong drink in brutality to women and children have multiplied in our large towns. For one English child brought up in foul six three hundred years ago, there are now at least fifty. For ten men habitually nunsed to country walks in the sixteenth century, there are now probably one hundred. If we look abroad and remember the Givil War in America, or the recent French war, we see that the numbers of men engaged in deadly struggle were ten or twelve times the forces our snoestors though great, and the loss in money and avery way to the nations striving proportionately increased. In trade and commerce dishonesty has made gigantic strides; the finy pickings and stealings of the village have grown into grantic city fr High Speed?

THE LAW.

Business Done in the Chicago Courts Saturday.

Mrs. Shaw Finds Herself Put in an Awkward Position.

Rankruptcy Proceedings-Alimony Wanted-Judgments and New Suits.

Yesterday's Record of the Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield. CHICAGO.

Chicago, among its many attractions, has long been regarded as a paradise for masmated couples who can come here and cast off the hated matrimonial yoke. And this is true to a great degree, for the law is very lax, and allows final degree, for the law is very lax, and allows final divorce for numerous reasons, their being eight different causes assigned in Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes. Up to 1874 also large discretion was vested in Judges in Chancery to grant decrees for other sufficient reasons. The practice of the Judges of Gook County, however, to their credit be it said, has been to diminish as much as possible the applications for divorce, to make the requisite causes as few and difficult, and to require very full and satisfactory proof. They have abolished the practice of reference to a Master in Chancery, which opened the door to an indefinite amount of perjury, they have re-

sought to compel her to leave her husband, nor sought to recover against the person who had seduced her away from home, though they advised her to leave him, but without using force to compel her. She claimed, therefore, on the present trial, that the marriage was void, having been made against the consent of her parents was she was an infant, according to the laws of Canada, and that, in consequence, she could not be said to have any husband.

Judge Moore, however, held that the formar marriage was valid, because her parents had not attempted to claim her services either by compelling her to live with them or by lyringing suit against the last the live with them or by lyringing suit against the 233. Blackburn vs. Mann; appeal from Vermition. Motion for trial to file briefs denied; thirty days given in which to answer.

9. Gilman, Clinton & Springeld Railroad Company vs. Kelly et al.; appeal from stellam. The opinion in this cause is modified, the stay order reactined, and the cause strickin from the dooket.

23. The People or rel. Mayo vs. The Auditor of Public Accounts; potition for mandamus. Set for oral argument mert Teachy.

19. Webster vs. the People; appeal from Pike.

Same motion.

24. Roman, executor, etc., vs. Buckmaster et al.; petition for manifermus. Motion to transfer.

her parents had not attempted to claim her services either by compelling her to live with them or by bringing suit against the persons who took her away, and also because it was found that a license for the celebration of the marriage had been issued, and by the law of Canada that could not be given to a minor without consent of the parents. Although, therefore, first Shaw had in good faith supposed the former marriage was void, and so alleged on the trial, yet in law it was good. A decree was, therefore, rendered against her, sod in favor of her husband, and herbill was dismissed.

A SCHOOLBOY BRINGS A SUT.

Judge Wood was engaged Saturday in hearing the case of Walter Giasebrooke vs. H. B. Bryant, which was tried before him by agreement of the parties. Glasebrooke, it seems, owned a "general scholarship" certificate in Bryant's Commercial College, for which he paid \$75. For this he was to be allowed to go through the college, taking the issual studies, and also to be entitled at any time to review his studies without extra charge. After Glasebrooke had been in the "college" for some time, Bryant undertook to take up his certificate on the ground that he was going to make a new arrangement, and wasted to call in the certificates. He, however, asime that a arrangement was made by which disasterook agreed to give up ment, and wanted to call in the certificates. He, however, ciaims that an arrangement was made by which Glisebrooke agreed to give up the certificate for the consideration of being allowed to pursue extra studies. Glasebrooke, however, denies this, and brings suit to recover damages for being deprived of his certificate, alleging that Bryant has refused to allow him to prosecute his studies, as he agreed or to review them. The case occupied all day, and was given to the jury with instructions to seal their verdict. Mesers, Hunter & Page appeared for the plaintiff, and Monroe, Bisses & Ball for the defendant.

Feudant.

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

Elizabeth McDonald filed a bill Saturday against her huseand, Andrew McDonald, asking for a separate maintenance. She says that she married the defendant in 1853 or 1854, and has

she left him, in 1871. He found her after the fire, and, by fair promises, induced her to return. But his good conduct lasted only for a short time, he then began to abuse her again, so that she left him, and his since lived away from him. She now files a buff saking for separate maintenance and the cars of their six children.

THEMS.

Judge Drummond was engaged Saturday in hearing the case of Sims vs. Everinards, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Indiana, and to-day will probably hear another section of the arguments on the motion for a Beceiver for the Chicago & Illinois River Bailroad case. The well-known raincad attorney, Henry Crawford, is expected to occupy the greater part of the day.

untary petition in bankruptcy Saturday. Their liabilities amount to \$20,784.28 all unsecured, and they have no assets at all. The personal debts of Mr. McDowali are \$575, but no assets

liabilities amount to \$20,784.29, all unsecured, and they have no assets at all. The personal debts of Mr. McDowali are \$575, but no assets, beyond some wearing appared, etc., which is exempt. Gurley has neither debts nor assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard. An involuntary petition was illed against. Christopher Stauter by the following persons: Samuel Myers, \$682; Henry Koeritz, \$450; John Schwab, \$515; Jacob Johnson, \$544; and Henry Warner, \$135. The only charge is that the debtor has suspended payment of his commercial paper for forty days.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued to Asron Bamberger.

In the matter of the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works, an order was made Saturday allowing the petitioners' attorneys to examine Waidner's books, now in the possession of the United States Marshal under warrant of seizure. An order was entered in the matter of Fox & Howard, authoritzing the Clerk of the Court to pay W. D. Barry, attorney for Lewis Dutton, the sum of \$4,000 out of moneys paid into Court by the Assignee from the proceeds of the sale of real estate.

The creditors of Ordway & Nowland will hold a composition-meeting before Register Hibbard the 5th of February.

The creditors of Aaron Meyer hold a composition meeting Saturday and agreed to accept the composition of 40 per cent offered by the bankrupt guaranteed by Simon Foster.

Alexander Rickard filed a bill Saturday against John C. Beierlein and wife, C. H. Bealy in his own right and as Trustee, and Oliver Besly as successor in trust, William Rickard and Johann A. Beyerlein, to forclose a trust deed for \$4,800 on the E. ½ of Lot 10, Block 4, of Cleavar's Addition.

SUPPRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Frederick Koptein, who sues for the use of C. B. Bouton, sued Edson Keith in debt, laying damages at \$1,000.

Charles Rietz & Bros. filed a petition against the Trustees of the Oliver Baptiss Church and others, to obtain a mechanics' lien for \$1,141.34 on the church building on Fourth Avenue between Polk and Tylor streets.

Alfred Ray

a mortgage for \$2,300 on Lots 8 and 9 in Block 6 of Ravouswood.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Orthunal calendar.

JUDGE HOPEINS—46 to 220.

JUDGE HOPEINS—46 to 220.

JUDGE GARY—30, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100 to 105, 107 to 116, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assiste Judge Gary.

JUDGE MOORE—21, 22, 23.

JUDGE MOORE—21, 22, 23.

JUDGE ROOFES—250, 282 to 295, inclusive, and set case 1, 209.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—S. A. Gridley et al. vs. Dankel Munsell, \$0.01.—Leopold, Kur & Co. vs. H. Halverson, \$238.87.—J. W. Tope vs. H. N. F. Lowis and Mithon George, 8984.30.

JUDGE GARY.—C. E. Ray et al. vs. City of Chicago, \$2,201.91.—C. F. Chessman vs. H. T. Hosking, \$156.72.

JOHN Buendgen vs. J. P. Enyart, \$259.08.

CRECUT COURT—CONFESSIONS—James Watson vs. A. H. Huling, \$1,180.09.

JUDGE BOOFES—LOUIS KARSHENS -James Watson vs. A. H. Huling, \$1,180.09.

JUDGE BOOFES—LOUIS KARSHENS -SAMUEL Savings Bank vs. Henry Saulheim, same amount.—Samuel Bailson et al. vs. Andrew Garrison, C. W. Shumway, and Henry S. Monroo, \$698.47.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Speinisteed, Ill., Jan. 22.—In the State Suby which Louisians was coded to us in 1803 was special Dispotate to the Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispotate to the Court adjourned and in 20 clock, Monday afternoon:

124. Woels and 124. Weedman; appeal from Dewitt. Leave granted to file an amended record.

124. Weals et al. vs. Weedman; appeal from Dewitt. Leave granted to file an amended record.

124. Weals et al. vs. Beandord et al.; appeal from Stage.

125. Weals et al. vs. Beandord et al.; appeal from Section of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and special country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of affirmance and for certical country of the City Court of East St. Louis. Order of East St. Louis.

179. Websier vs. the People; appeal from Pike.
Same motion.

261. Roman, executor, etc., vs. Buckmaster et al.;
petition for manismus. Motion to transfer.

261. Truesdale vs. Morrison; appeas from Macoupin.

Motion for certiforari.

25. Fanning st al. vs. Russell, agent; error to Morgan. Motion to strike amended record from files.

194. Chicago k Alton Raifrond Company vs. Socker, administrator; appeal from Logan. Motion by appeales for leave to file additional asstract.

230. Broadwell vs. Paradise; error to Morgan. Motion to dismiss appeal relation of Matz vs. Patterson; petition for habese corpus from Macon. Motion for time to file briefs by appeles and appellant.

TAKEN ON CALL.

221. Massey et al. vs. Brown et al.; appeal from Casa, 222. Vandyke et al. vs. Walters et al.; appeal from Coles.

Coles.

223. Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad vs. Evans;
sppcal from Coles.

224. Coshman vs. Oliver; appeal from McLean.

525. Morrison vs. Smith; same.

226. Gill vs. Woods, administrator, et al.; appeal

Jass. 233. Blackburn vs Mann; appeal from Vermilion. 235. Hillyer vs. Lewis et al.; appeal from Ford. 236. Langdon et al. vs. Bates et al.; appeal from Monard.

lenard. 237. Jewsburg et al. vs. Sperry; appeal from Mor-

231. Jewsburg et al. vs. Sperry; appeal from morgan.

233. Crabtres vs. Dodsworth; executrix, et al.

239. Watson et al. vs. Russell et al.; same.

240. Toledo, Wabsah & Western Railway Company
vs. Barnes; error to Brown.

Among the above is a case presenting a new
new feature in the apparently endless hitigation
over the palatial Court-House in Macoupin
County. A great many suits on these bonds
have been decided against the county, but the
people have continually professed their un-Elizabeth McDomaid filed a bill Saturday against her huseand, Andrew McDomaid, asking for a separate maintenance. She says that she married the defendant in 1853 or 1354, and has borne him eight children, six of whom are now living. For four or five years they lived together, when he began to maitreat her, often getting angry at her for trivial causes, and beating her severely. On one occasion he was pleased to fly into a passion because a tin-boiler had been stolen from their house; at another time she was compelled to leave the house suddenly at bight, for fear ho would kill her, his anger being excited because she had purchased her son a pair of shoes. Then, on other times, be pounded her because she had purchased her son a pair of shoes. Then, on other times, be pounded her because she had purchased her the first aneighbor kindly, and generally abused her until she left him, in 1871. He found her after the first aneighbor kindly, and generally abused her until she left him, in 1871. He found her after the first she left him, in 1871. He found her after the first she left him, and his since lived away from him. She now files a bill asking for separate maintenance and the care of their eix children.

Judge Drummond was engaged Saturday in hearing the case of Sims vs. Everhardt, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Indiana, and today will probably hear another section of the arguments on the motion for a Beceiver for the Chiongo & fillinois River Railroad case. The well-known railroad attorney, Henry Crawford, well-known railroad attorney, Henry Crawford, The Among the Machanney and the people have continually professed their to willingness and inability to pay for a cou

Bathing Among the Maoris. well-snown rathoad attorney, Henry Crawford, is expected to occupy the greater part of the day.

Judge Jameson to-day will hear a demurrer to the condemnation case for opening Fourteenth atreet.

The arguments in the Traders' National Bank tax case before Judge Drummond have been postponed until Wednesday.

BANKEYPTET MATTERS.

Samuel McDowali and Joel Gurley field a volbasin just right for a dip. In this esidron were forty-eight persons 'hitched' on round the edges, shoulder to shoulder, and with heads just out of water, or sporting in the midst. We soon decided what to do, and immediately there were fitty persons instead of forty-eight, smiling and laughing, and shaxing hands or rubbing noses in the water. They were all sorts and sizes, and sile a soctume d'archage. Some were old tattoed grandsires, some babies hardly able to walk; there were fathers of families and mothers of the same; young men and maidens, boys and girls, laughed together. The most perfect decorum and propriety were observed. Little brown babies nestled in their father's arms; and the latter, to amuse us, pitched the little things into the midst, to show how they could swim. They would sink for a moment, and then disclose a little brown solemn face shove the waters and strike out for their fathers arms again. I shall never now believe that children cannot learn to swim as soon as they can walk or before." basin just right for a dip. In this caldron were

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. The Story of a Fight Most Folks

The Story of a Fight Most Polks

Have Forgetten About.

New Orleans Pacayums.

The 8th of January is the anniversary of an event ever memorable in the history of the American Union, and especially in that of Louisiana. There are those still alive in New Orleans who remember what anxiety filled all hearts in the city just sixty-one years ago, while the roar of battle might be distinctly heard here from the field of Chalmette. It has been told so often it is, perhaps, unnecessary to repeat now the well-know story of that famous day. The operations of the enemy against the city were begun Dec. 14, 1814, when Gen. Keane landed with the vanguard of the British troops at a point 9 miles below the city. A week later, Gen. Jackson, with an inferior force, attacked him and gained so decided an advantage that all further aggressive movements were delayed until the 7th of the month following, though Gen. Jackson again attacked the foe on the first day of the year 1815, again with success. On Jan. 6, the enemy was reinforced, and their entire army then amounted to 14,000 effective and well-equipped men. The British authorities estimate their force at 8,000, and place Gen. Jackson's as high as 25,000

The American commander's line of defense on the left bank was a mile long, detended by 12 guns and 3,200 men, with 800 more conveniently posted near by. It was a very strong position against a fee attacking directly in front, but it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to hold it against an artillery fire from the right bank. Gen. Jackson had provided against that emergency by posting there several batteries, manned by seamen and supported by Kentucky militia. That was in reality the key of the position, and the British eventually carried it, but not until after the defeat of Pakenham on the left bank. The signal defeat of the enemy was entirely due to the precupitancy of their commander in ordering the attack. Accustomed to carry the most difficulty positions in the Peninsular war and in France by direct assaint, the

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of wood land in Berrien County, Mien., with stream
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Cokley's exterminator, or give contract; full information free. A OAKLEY, 629 State-st.
The FIRM OF FEILON & FISCH WAS DISSOLVED
Ton the last day of January, 1876, by the retirement of
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case. Apply at life Washington-st., Room 41.

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Novelty Company, Ill East Madison-st., Room 18.

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61 LaSalle-st., Room 8. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COLLECTOR FOR a charitable institution; a salary will be paid. Address, with references, O.M. Tribune offer. WANTED-A CANVASSER AND EKKASD SOLT 77 Fifth.av.

Trith.ev.

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first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited
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On improved business property in sums of \$10,000 and
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will rent for a term of years, situated on C. & N. W. Ry. To mise from Chicago, in one of the best grain points in the Northwest; will take as interest in business with particle having machinery entitle best grain points in the Northwest; will take as interest in business with particle having machinery entitle best grain points in the Northwest; will take as interest in business with particle having machines, with particle having machines, and other colintorals. However, the planes, Single machines, and other colintorals. North of Sugarantees, and other colintorals. However, the planes, Single machines, and other colintorals. North of Pitty-ninth-st., east fromt on the Park, as 30 per foot.

NORY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, planes, Single machines, and other colintorals. However, the planes, Single machines, and other colintorals. North of Pitty-ninth-st., east fromt on the Park, as 30 per foot.

NORY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, M. SUBSURITES, SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, M. S. USA SUBSURITES, SUBSURIT

\$5.000 \$1,500, AND \$1,000 TO LOAN ON REAL INSON & LUFF, W Tribuse Building.
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CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS-STARTLISG improvements. Warranted durable as a square plana. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 52 Van Bures et. Money applied if purch MUSIC, 2 Van Buren-st. MUSIC, S Van Buren-et.

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J than a usually fine and complete assortment of secondhand release and organs to be found at W. W. KillThe second-hand pianos include those of several standard makes, such as Hallot, Davis & Co., Sieinwar, Haines
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I mainder and of one year; \$25 cach; \$25 per month
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per month. Old pianos takes at each saluation. REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC, \$2 Van Buren-st. PENDER OF MUSIC, SE VAR BURGH-SE.

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Every instrument warranted for fore years.

DEED & SONS' ORGANS — SWRETEST TONE.

NOWSEL STRUMPLE OF MUSIC, 22 Van Squen-si.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT.—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES (WITH-out basements) on Ogden-av., between Adams and Jackson-sta.; will be resided charp to May, 4877. E. G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block. TO RENT AT A BARGEN.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK
dwelling, all modern conveniences, in choice locality.

To Twenty-fifth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-awa.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEWLY CAL-cimined, very cheap to respectable parties. Inquire of P. F. RYAN, 266 West Madison-et. TO RENT-ROOMS SINGLE AND EN SUITS, FUR. South Clay at South Clark-st.

TO RENT-RIGHLY FURNISHED, WARMED rooms, \$2.50 to \$7 per wook. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, \$67 Fourth-av., two blooks south Post-Office.

TO RENT-PLRASANT FURNISHED BOOM, GEN-trai location, for greatlemen, at \$6 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 5.

TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR 85 JACKSON-ST.,
noar State. Inquire W. M. DER, Franklin and

TO RENT-A BASEMENT STORE ON MADISON-st., for a barber-shop, in which the owner will place thirty bubb-taba. Heat low. Address Q E, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

To RENT-DOOK FROM MAY I, AT THE FOOT of Carponer and Gross six. North Branch, has been occupied by Miner T. Ames. A Constant occupied by Miner T. Ames. A Constant occupied by Miner T. Ames. The mode for an earlier possossion. R. R. CLARK, Room 35, No. 20 LaSalle-st.

TO BENT-STORES OFFICES. &.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR TO RIGHT NOMS for light bounds of the the bounds of the thin six blocks of corner State and Washington-eta. X. B. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A MODERN STYLE HOUSE with eight good thought growns, good bard, between listeenth and Twany-eighth-eta, South Side; private family; first-class references. Address O St. Tribune effect. WANTED -- TO RENT.

TO EXCHANGE

TO EXCHANGE—AT A SACHIFICE—TWO STORY and insamment brick house on South Side, mass Gottage Grove, will take good country property in this or adjoining States, as fair values; parries in search of human will do well to investigate this trade. KIRK B. NEW-ELL, Room II, W Washingtonesk WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-FIRST-CLASS SEAS-cod hand; switch for for hotel furniture, new or good and didress J M E, Tribuno office, LOST AND FOUND

LOST-ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT MICHIGAN C. Li tral Depot, a lady's black leather pocket-book, taining moray and a pusa core the M. C. E. H. a command inside. A suitable reward for leaving at the or the Commercial Hotels. of the Commercial Hotel.

I OST—SMALL DIAMOND PIS IN BLAUK HAND acting, Saturday evening last, between Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-w., and Laxialle and Washing contest. Liberal reward on ineving at 18 Laballess., Roma II.

OST—A MINK MUFF. OS SUNDAY THE 190 Linet, between i and 7 o'clock, etther on Peorla Mosport, of Madison-sit., ca West side. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Room 68 Palmor House.

PARTNERS WANTED PARTIES WASTED WITH CAPITAL IN call crashland benkerace besines (saning discounting noise), in a thirting country villace; large proults, quick returns, and no chiza. Address J & TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between and Monroe. "The Two Orphans." WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dear orn and State. Afternoon: "The Quiet Family ad "Pochahontas." Evening: "The Hidden Hand. McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State, Engagement of Miss Minni Palmer. "Laughing Eyes."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, bett Clark and LaSalle. "The California Minstrala," ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street, corn SOCIETY MEETINGS

LAPATETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—State Convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'cloc for business and work, By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 24, 1876. At the New York Exchange, on Saturday.

greenbacks ruled steady at 884. Havana newspapers assert that the sugar grop of Cuba will be 30 per cent less that that of last year, and that, owing to the pro

tracted drought, the tobacco crop in the low sountry will be almost a total failure. PINCHBACK is in a hurry to find out whether he or Eustra is United States Senator from Louisiana. The length of the contest has made a big hole in his exchequer, and he

e matter settled one way or the other

rithout further argument or delay. peculiar interest to the musical world,—the trst, that M. ROZEAUD, husband of CHRIS-MNE NILSSON, is dangerously ill; and the second, that ANTON RUBENSTEIN, the great sianist and composer, is threatened

The attendants upon the Sanday-Afterno Lecture Course yesterday were regaled with a lecture by ex-Lieut. Gov. Bross, of this city, whose interesting reminiscences of "Early Chicago are printed this morning. A synopsis is also given of the third lecture of the series on "Geology," delivered by Prof. GUNNING at the Third Unitarian Church.

Prof. Swing's successor as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. JENEINS, late of Amherst, Mass., took formal possession of his new pulpit yesterday morning. His first sermon, upon the text, "Alive anto God, through Jesus Christ Our Lord," is given elsewhere in our columns; as is also sermon of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Recto of Immanuel Church (Reformed Episcopal), on "The Church—What It Is, and Where."

the power of the Liberal party. He illustra ed the inequality of the present apportion-ment of representation in Parliament by citing the case of Birmingham, which, with 60,000 electors, returns but three men while there were seventy members who mited constituencies did not exceed 60,000.

Washington dispatches say that the Senat Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is still considering a reduction of the rate of postage on transient printed matter. There thing very mysterious in the vexation delay of Congress to correct the mistake made at the last session in doubling up the rate on transient mail matter. It was long ago conceded to be a mistake, and, even be fore the vacation, the Postmaster-General sent in a bill to correct it. It is universally conceded to be an injustice, and is dans to the public and to public business. Congress should delay and dilly-dally in correcting this mistake is not obvious.

at Barbersville, W. Va., Saturday night. EDWARD WILLIAMS and Mrs. MELING, who had been arrested on the charge of having from their ceils into the court-yard, where Williams was hanged after a full confession of the murder had been wrung from his un-willing lips. The woman also made a con-fession of her share in the crime, admitting that she incited her paramour to the deed. She begged piteously for her his, and, though the crowd of lynchers voted unanimously for her execution, her sex saved her, not a man among them having the hardihood to place a rope around a woman's neck, and

The Japanese are paying considerable tention to the subject of female education, and the Empress has taken an active part by opening a normal school for girls at Yeddo.
The Superintendent of the school, at its opening, said of its objects: "Our earnest desire is that those who may in after time complete their education here may become virtuous women, and so assist their husbands; virtuous mothers, and so instruct their children and that, by their giving birth to and rearing up a worthy population, our country may be-come a prosperous and tranquil land." This is a good start in the direction of education, and has good ends in view. These Orientals may yet teach us lessons in the blessings of popular education, provided, always, they do which is so apt to tack itself upon every movement for the education of women.

The Chicago produce markets were well attended on Saturday. Mess pork was active and 5@710 per bri lower, closing at \$19.10 cash and \$19.45 seller March. Lard was active and 10c per 100 he lower, closing at \$12.02\frac{1}{2} \text{cash} and \$12.20\text{\$12.22\frac{1}{2}} \text{ for March.} do short ribs, and 10to for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull and unhanged. Wheat was active and easier, losing at \$1.01} cash and \$1.00} for Feb ruary. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 43ge cash and 42ge for February. Oats were in better demand and firmer, closing at 31e cash and 31to for February. Rye was quiet, at 67c. Barley was quiet and firmer, closing at 81@81 c cash and 78 c for Febru ary. Hogs were quiet and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at \$7.00@7.25. Cattle were dull and steady, and sheep firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at

A survey of the Democratic Presidentia situation, ascribed to Mr. BLAINE, makes out that HENDRICES will go into the Convention with the greatest individual strength by rea-son of his success thus far in avoiding a positive committal on the currency question. This, it is calculated, would make him valuble as a compromise candidate. THURMAN is laced second, BAYARD third, and TILDEN last and nowhere in the race, owing to his pronounced hard-money views and the dictate tone assumed by his supporters. Supposing Tilden to succeed in obtaining a majority in the Convention, his chances for securing a two-thirds vote are set down as simply nil. It is regarded as highly probable that the intensity of the divisions in the Convention will necessitate the selection of some man comparatively obscure, -another FRANKLIN PIERCE, -whose only strength will be in the fact that he has always been a Democrat, and with whom the party will expect to repeat its luck of 1852. The astrologist who cast this agreeable horoscope may be wrong in his con-clusions; he is certainly not far from right in promising bitter and irreconcilable divisons among the supporters of the candidates now prominently mentioned.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. In estimating the responsibility of JEFFER-son Davis for the inhuman cruelties practiced upon Northern prisoners during the War of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, it is to the late President of the Southern Confederacy, whose friends are now trying to re-place him in the United States Senate, that every measure of evidence should be ex-hausted. The fact of those inhuman barbarities has been established beyond cavil. It has furthermore been satisfactorily estabished that such atrocities have not been known in the history of any civilized people since the days of Nebo, Rome's bloody butcher. In a recent article we brought forwas personally responsible for this inhumanity, and that it was part of a thoroughly-orcanized plan to starve, maim, and reduce the Northern prisoners so as to incapacitate them from active service in the field, as well

as to kill them outright. To confirm and

strengthen this testimony we once more turn

to official history and complete the chain of

The notorious Confederate brute Gen. WINDER, was appointed the keeper of the Libby prison in Richmond by JEPPERSON himself. In those tobacco ware ouses, the same class of horrors existed as at Andersonville, the only difference being that in the one case the prisoners were suffe cated under roof and in the other that they starved, scorched, or froze, and died in the open air. In these warehouses, thousands of prisoners were huddled together like hogs in a freight-car. While one portion of them slept on the bare floor, the rest John Bright addressed his constituents in Birmingham Saturday night, and received a vote of confidence. He devoted himself mainly to a reply to Lord Drabt's Edinburg speech, taking ground in favor of the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and land monopoly, and the extension of the franchise as means of strengthening and confirming the received a construction and maintenance of leves on the Mississippi in the following States: Louisiana, \$1,000,000; Mississippi in the following States: Louisiana, \$1,000,000; Mississippi in the following States: Louisiana, \$1,000,000; Mississippi in the to be buried. These horrors were known to Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet. The rooms occupied by them over stood over and almost on them. The food directly into the windows of the warehouses,

looked the Libby prison, and they could look and were thus personal witnesses of the ghastly processions that issued from their doors. But Davis never objected to the murderous barbarity. When this work of decimating Northern prisoners was fairly in operation. JEFFERSON DAVIS. with the full knowledge of WINDER's inhuman cruelty, detailed him to go to Georgia and select a ground for a new prison-pen remote from any possible interference of Federal cavalry How well he did his work has already been shown. He selected the spot called Andersonville. He found a piece of flat, wet ground of about 25 acres, from which he renoved every tree and shrub. The trees which were felled were used for building a stockade. Through these grounds ran sluggish stream, discharging itself into a swamp, which occupied about three acres of the ground. There was not a building or shed of any de-scription in the inclosure, so that the prisoners were exposed to the broiling sun and to all the inclemencies of weather without covering. The Rebel troops were quartered omfortably above the prison-pen m the pine woods. The Union prisoners begged the priv-flege every day of the dismal fifteen months they were in the Andersonville pen to be pernitted to go into the surrounding woods under Confederate guard and cut timber to build huts and shelter. But their petitions were always repelled with rude and insulting refusal. The Confederate soldiers guarding the prisoners used and defiled the water which flowed through the pen and corrupted it with the garbage and excrement of the camp. It became utterly unfit for use, and then the poor prisoners would go down to the swamp and dig for water as well as for oots of the stumps to cook the spoiled mulelesh upon which they were fed. When this was discovered, the dead line was moved so as to cu off access to the swamp, notwithstanding

American people in the recent debate.) But at last they became so unendurable that an outcry of protest arose even among the Souther debels, bitterly as they hated the Northern people. Their protest reached the ears of en. CHANDLER, the Confederate Inspecto f Prisons, down to Andersonville to investirate and make a whitewashing report. Col. CHANDLER turned out to be an officer who was a humane man and an honorable soldier. Like DE NEVERS in "The Huguenots," he would fight an open enemy, but he would not favor massacre of the unarmed. He made a report which confirms the charges preferred by Mr. BLAINE and Mr. GARFIELD concerning the location and condition of the prison-pe and in addition to this the following supple

nental report:

which many of the prisoners in their frenzy

and desperation would cross it, paying the penalty of death. We need not recount the

describable horrors of this awful pen.

They have already been made familiar to the

the officer in command of the post, Brig.-Gen. J. H. WINDER, and the substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and good judgment with some (celling of humanity and consideration for the welfare who unites both energy and good judged.

feeling of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort (so far as is consistent with their safe-keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; some one who, at least, will not advocate deliberately and in coid blood the propriety of the property of the proper leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangement for their accommodation; who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation and boasting that he has never been inside of a stockade, a place the horrors of which it is impossible to describe,

D. T. CHANDLER, Assistant-Adjutant and Inspector-General,
So anxious was Col. Chandles that the brute WINDER should be removed that he went and delivered the report in person to the Confederate Secretary of War. The Assistant-Adjutant-General had indorsed it with the words: "The condition of the prison at Andersonville is a reproach to us as a nation. The Assistant Secretary of War wrote below this indorsement: "These reports show a condition of things at Andersonville which calls very loudly for the interposition of the Department, in order that a change be made.' The Department did interpose. The inhuman butcher, of whom the Richmond Examiner said when he left that city to go to Andersonville: "God have mercy upon those to whom old WINDER has been sent," was indignantly removed by the Secretary of War. WINDER took his removal to JEFFERson Davis, and he, with the full knowledge of all his damnable atrocities, not from rumor but from repeated official reports, wrote upon the back of it, "This is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for," and immediately added to his power and opportunities for barbarity by promoting him to the office of Commissary-General of all the prisons and prisoners in the Southern Confederacy. As Mr. Garrield said in his speech: "WINDER appears to have retained the confidence and

on duty until the merciful providence of

God struck him dead in his tent." We need not go further in the matter of tracing the relations of Davis to the awful atrocities at Andersonville. The infamous WINDER was the immediate butcher, but he was only the tool and agent of his master, JEFFERSON DAVIS. The proofs, from Confederate sources, show that he was not only cognizant of these atrocities, but that he approved of them and rewarded the old "hellon" for committing them by promotion to the charge of every prison in the South. Such irrefutable facts as these show the falsity of the allegation that Republicans have raised the Andersonville question for partisan purposes. That question was raised by the Confederate Brigadier-Generals and the Northern doughfaced Democrats in Congress who sought to include JEFFERSON DAVIS in the Amnesty bill. Had his name been left out the bill would have been passed unanimously and the other 749 Confederates would have been restored to full political rights. A separate vote upon JEFFERSON DAVIS was all that Mr. BLAINE ever demanded. In view of the evidence which has been presented against him, the Confederate Brigadier-Generals in the House, the Northern doughfaces in the House, and the Confederates in the whole South and Copperheads of the North, might as well understand now as at any other time that the Union people of the North will never forgive the real butcher of Andersonville. If justice had not been chested of her due, he would have expiated his crimes on the gallows long ago.

MENDING THE MISSISSIPPI LEVERS.

tions, and will probably take Morky's bill, after some unimportant alterations. It will, it is now thought, pass the House when so reported from the Committee, but, as to its passage in the Senate, nothing can be said.

It will be remembered that the present more than this, that it styles itself a "reform House,"-that it proposes to so commend its action to the people as to elect a Democratic President next fall; more than this, that it is a "strict construction" House which is not for gold for our trade with Cuba. Mr. Fish going to "violate the Constitution," but to protect and defend it to its very letter: and hat a large number of its members went out of the Union hugging the Constitution to their rebellions bosoms and also came beel hugging it. Now, we would like to ask these gers where the Constitution gives them the authority to take \$3,000,000 of taxes out of the Public Treasury to dyke the Mississipp River bottoms and prevent overflows for the benefit of cotton-planters? Where do they find the right to use the public mone for the improvement of the land of pri-vate individuals living along the Mississippi? If there be any such right, then it should be generally known, for ther are numerous other rivers which have proclivity for overflowing their banks during spring freahets and after heavy rains. Th Ohio and the Illinois Rivers frequently get on the rampage and overflow thousands of acres. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, rivers frequently, in fact almos every season, burst their banks and spread havoc over the adjoining lands. Even our own little Chicago River aided by the Desplaines occasionally does great damage by overflowing and would be restrained by building levees and enbankments. If it be constitutional to dyke in a river in one ection and protect the private property of individuals from overflow, of course it i equally constitutional to levee all overflowing rivers in all sections of the country and protect Northern river farms as well as Southern river plantations. Where do these Constitution-huggers find the right to levy taxes upon Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and California, for instance, to improve private property in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, subject to the overflow of the Mississippi? If they can find such a provision then we can find numerous places that would like to avail themselves of the provision and have the same right.

The Democratic strict-constructionists affirm that it is unconstitutional to appropriate a million and a half of dollars for the Centennial Exposition, and are preparing to vote against it. No one claims that the Centennia for the benefit of any individual or set of individuals. It is a great national show made by the whole people, for the benefit of the whole people, to which the whole world has been invited that it may witness our hundred years' growth. No one claims that such a sporopriation would be strictly constitutional, and for this reason Tax Caucaco Taxuum has gover advocated it. If it is made, it must

tional authority, and yet the Centennial appropriation is infinitely more constitutional than the proposed levee appropriation, which is purely for private purposes. No claim has been set up that it would improve navigation on the Southern Mississippi. There is plenty of water there for navigation at all seasons, and in the seasons when the levees are of use there is water enough to float the Great Eastern. There is not even satisfactory evidence to show that the levees will accomplish the work claimed for them revenue alone. Each repeal or reduction of ped and skillful engineers, on the specific tax is a release of the restraints on ther hand, have long affirmed that what is needed is more outlets to let the vast volume of water out, instead of levees to confine it between its banks. But suppose the three millions are appropriated, what will be the result? It will only be the commencement of annual appropriations of untold millions for all time to come. There is work enough to be done before all this private property can be protected and the "Father of kept within his banks to swallow up hundreds with the general increase of the coun-

of millions of dollars. imply an unconstitutional job for the benefit of hungry speculators, who have bought ands and plantations along the banks of the Mississippi. It is, however, a fair sample of Democratic strict construction and reform; of Democratic consistency and economy. To reduce the pittances of starveling Consuls and place the diplomatic representatives of the ountry in a shabby position before the courts f Europe by cutting down fees and sala ies, and then apply the money thus saved to the benefit of Southern speculators and in riolation of the very Constitution they are so. affectionately hugging to their bosoms, is fair sample of Democratic reform!

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA. The Secretary of State, Mr. FISH, in hi orrespondence relating to Cuba, it seems to s, fails to comprehend or to be impressed with the importance of the commercial oppression under which the Cubans labor and in which we are directly concerned. Spain holds Cuba Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, all of which she retains for profit, and looks to them for an income, as she did centuries ago to her American colonies generally for gold That Governor performed his duty most sat sfactorily to the Home Government that forced from the aborigines the most gold for the royal coffers; and to-day that Captain-General which extorts from the Cubans the most gold is regarded as the ablest ruler for the island. In this respec Spain is behind the rest of civilized nations. The colonies of Great Britain are scattered in all parts of the world. Thes colonies are practically independent, and Great Britain is satisfied if they are self-supporting and do not tax British goods higher than those of other nations. To all of ther she has conceded self-government, and especially the power to make their own trade regulations. Spain, however, adheres to the policy of PHILIP II., whose order to the olonial Governments was "Baptize th neathers by force, and send us more gold." That is the burden of every instruction sent to Cuba during the last century. Eighty or ninety years ago, Spain made a commercial principle that Cuba was a Spanish mine, and Spain adheres to that treaty to-day and will make no other. The Cubans are mere machines; they plant and gather; and whatever surplus they have left goes to Spain to support the ever succeeding and bankrupt lynasties that rule there.

The United States purchase \$86,000,000 of the Spanish West Indian products annually and sell them \$19 000 000 worth The differ ence, reaching nearly \$70,000,000, we pay for in gold. The articles we import are sugars, sirups, fruits, tobacco, and coffees,-things which our people must have under all cir

In all our dealings with other nations hey are always willing to take anything we have to sell. But Spain has levied an ex port duty on all we buy, and an excessive and discriminating duty on all we have to sell ; under these circumstances the Cubans must make their purchases through Spain with the gold which we pay them.

One of the difficulties in the way of a return to specie payments is this very demand it seems to us, has failed to appeal to Spain for that freedom of trade on the part of her colonists which has been conceded by all other nations. It is a freedom which is in keeping with the enlightenment of the age. It is a practical question, and the one in which of all others we have the most interest

TAXATION AND REVENUE. The English papers bring us the result of another year's experience of the result of a vstem of taxation levied for revenue only. The British system of revenue has two strik ing features: The tax is direct, -that is, it is fully represented by the revenue collected. There is no collateral or resulting taxation on the consumers of domestic products; the whole tax is shown in the amount of revenue collected. The second peculiarity is, that the tax always produces an annual increase and surplus; this surplus is applied to the reduction of the public debt, and the rate of tax for the ensuing year is reduced to an extent proportionate to the surplus revenue. Demite this annual reduction of the rate of tax,

there is a recurring surplus of revenue.

The British fiscal year begins on the 1st of April, and slready it is known that at the end of the present year there will be a sur plus of revenue. The aggregate revenue will be, -reducing pounds to dollars at the rate of five to one,-\$385,000,000, and the exenditures \$380,000,000 (and this, too, in the face of the recent repeal of \$25,000,000 of taxes). This surplus will be used to reduce the debt. There being a surplus of \$5,000,000, there will be in March a repeal of so much of existing taxes during the pres ent year as produced this surplus. Taking the experience of many successive years, the re-sult of next year's business will be an increase of expenditures equal to \$3,750,000, and increase of revenue equal to \$7,500,000, or \$10,000,000, to be followed by a corresponding reduction of taxation in March 1877. To show the practical operations of this system, we give the annual receipts from revenue and the corresponding annua

repeal of taxation of several years. In the year ending March 31, 1862, the total revenue received was \$348,370,000, and the net reduction of taxes was \$13,000,000. The revenue received in 1863 was \$351,000,-000; and taxes were reduced \$1,000,000. For the whole period, including 1862 and 1874, the net repeal or reduction of taxes was \$109,689,065. During that period the national expenditures had increased from \$355,580,000 in 1862 to \$372,000,000 in 1874. Nevertheless in that same time, notwithstand

be by a very liberal construction of constitu- had produced over one hundred millions of sources of taxation had increased from \$348, 370,000 in 1862 to \$388,810,000 in 1874. At the end of 1874 the sugar duties and duties on horses, which in the year just ended had produced \$12,000,000, were repealed, and notwithstanding this repeal of taxes, there was a surplus revenue at the end of 1875. Last March there was another reduction of taxes, and yet at the end of the year in March next there will be a surplus revenue. Here is a practical result of taxation for

consumption, and an emancipation of so much of the earnings of the people. The repeal of specific taxes which produced \$10,000,000 in a given year left that much of the earnings in the hands of the people, to be employed by them in increased pro tion and trade, and the increase of production was followed by an increased consumption of other taxed commodities, which, try, resulted in an increase of rev-Its benefits can only be temporary, and it enue exceeding the increase of expenditure can never add the value of the money ex- and leaving a surplus. Our American legisended to that of the cotton crop. It is lators have obstinately refused to comprehend the true policy of the Government in case of a surplus revenue. The legislative wisdom of the United States has always declared that the proper use of a surplus revenue was to increase the public expenditure. It has been considered that where a given scale of taxation produced fifty, eighty, or a hundred millions surplus revenue, the try was at the climax of prosperity, and that to preserve that prosperity by continuing the excessive taxation was the sacred duty of an enlightened statesman. According to the American rule, a reduction of taxation equal to the amount of surplus revenue would be to destroy the evidences of national prosperity and destroy the prosperity itself. Rejecting the theory of reducing taxation, they adopted of course, the policy of increasing expendi tures so as to consume the surplus revenu Therefore, there was a general system of building at least one Custom-House, Court-House, and Post-Office in each Congressional District. Then there was a grand increase of salaries, from the President down to the lowest employe of the Custom-House so remote from trade and commerce that it could only be reached by ox-cart in summer and not at all in winter. As there was a large margin left, Congress voted an increase of pay to its own members for the future an a like increase for a previous term of service. Then there was a large body of respectable men and women in the lobby who had "claims," and, to get rid of the surplus, large sums were voted to pay for imag-

> \$27,000,000 greater than in 1872, and in 1874 they were \$14,000,000 greater than in 1873. At the end of 1874 there was a deficiency in the revenue, largely due to the fact that in that year \$41,000,000 more had been expended than in 1872, and forthwith the American statesmen resorted to an increase of taxes in order to restore the prosperity of the country! There was never a more humiliating or disgraceful exhibition of legislative ignorance and imbecility than that of increasing tion in a time of peace and of general financial distress, in order to raise money to pay the current ordinary expenditures of the Government, and that at a time when there

was a margin of forty millions of dollars in

inary losses of imaginary cotton and other merchandise destroyed by imaginary troops.

The theory seemed to be that the Govern-

ner in raising money by taxation to distribute

it through the agency of Congress. We will

say nothing of the corruption. The ordinary

expenses of the Government in 1873 were

ment was acting in a most benevolent man

profitably, wisely, and justly repealed. The average American statesman thinks that expenditure is the first duty of Governnd the reduction of income t proposition to reduce taxation is regarded as surrender of the prerogative to expend. And yet here is the example of Great Britain. continued for twenty years, showing that an annual reduction of taxes is the most direct node of expanding the business of the country, and that with the expansion of production consequent upon the reduction of taxa-tion there is a regular increase of revenue, admitting further reductions and repeal of taxes. Our system of taxation is to levy the greatest aggregate of taxes with the least possible percentage of revenue, and to so increase the cost of production as to have the least possible consumption and the least pos sible surplus product to sell.

The New York Tribune, in a recent article pon "The Red Man and Religion," said: This Spotted Tail knows no more of Heaver than the mustang which he expects to ride there." A correspondent in reply asks the pertinent question: "I do not quarrel with this proposition, but ask what more do any of us know?" He says: "We expect to ride into Heaven on the mustang of orhodoxy, while the red man expects to ride into and through Heaven upon the mustang of nature. What is there more incongrue in the Indian's conception?" At last accounts the Tribune had not answered the corespondent's conundrums.

formerly of St. Louis, bodes the "crooked gentry no good. EVEREST was a Gauger, and, if ommon report has the right of it, officiated as MEGEUE'S stepping-cut and Firznor's stepping-in. Rumor further affirms that he was the medium of communication between Jorgs and the afarm in time, he took himself expedition out of the country. It is said he was for at Rome by a Government agent, who persuaded him to return by a promise of personal immuniy. His evidence promises to be as important as

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE looks at the Centennial Appropriation bill from a sectional and Chicago point of view, and smeers at the "Confederate" support it receives. Is this the sort of Centennial that the Radicals want?—St. Louis Times.

teals want?—St. Louis Times.

What THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says is, that is don't want Confederate support for the \$1,500,-000 donation to the Centennial fund to be coupled with the condition of the political rehabilitation of JEFF DAVIS, the author of the Anersonville cruelties and horrors. It "sneers

The London papers are discussing the practi cability of establishing telegraphic stations in mid-ocean, by which messages can be sent from any part of the sea along the line of cable to the terminal points on shore, and vice versa, so that communication with iron-clads, mail steam-ers, and other vessels, when out at sea, may be established. The London Standard describes the

posed to control naval and strategical move ments, while a ship in distress could communilisasters, and thus procure assistance.

Prof. Newcous has been publishing a series of articles in Harper's Weekly on the currency section which have shed considerable light on the places made dark by the dilutionists. Here is an extract worth perusal: WENDELL PHILmean specie when you do not want it, and noth tion of the wildness with which such men tall can be given than merely putting this statement alongside of facts. These facts are such as no inflationist will have the hardibood to deny, however much be may try to explain them away, and they are worthy of being carefully borne in

and they are worthy of being carefully borne in mind.

Pirst Fact—For fifty years past there has not been a day when any owner of an English bank-note could not get gold for it, nor is it likely that such a day will be seen for 500 years to come. Nor has there, in all probability, been a business day at the banks when one or more persons, and generally dozens or hundreds of them, did not want gold. Hardly a business day now passes in which the Bank of England doze not pay out gold to the amount of tens, or even hundreds of theusands of dollars, to people wanting it. Bemember this when you read or hear that specie-payments cannot be kept up on the limited supply of gold now available.

Second Fact—Under this policy the little Island of Great Britain has maintained the commercial supremacy of the world. London has become its great monetary centre, and, in spits of her system of land-tenure and other institutions which tend to the disadvantage of her poorer classes, the average laborer of England is better off than that of any other country in Europe.

**Intel Pact—There is no case recorded in history of

Third Fact—There is no case recorded in history of

to recount them. See, for instance, Summer's "History of American Currency,"

Fourth Fact—There is now twice as much currency per capita of our population as during the three years preceding our civil war, and yet we are told that the country is suffering for want of more. This fact illustrates the statement of the last lesson, that the greater the quantity of irredeemable currency issued the scarcer money will seem to the.

If you tell these facts to an inflationist he may denounce you vigorously and scold you for remembering

ORITUARY.

THE REV. EDMUND H. SEARS, D. D.

The Unitarian pulpit in this country has lost on of its ablest ministers by the death of the Rev EDMUND HAMILTON SEARS, which occurred at Weston, Mass., on Sunday last. He was born in Sandisfield in the above State in 1810, and graduated from Union College in 1834. He tudied divinity at Cambridge, completing the course in 1837, and the next year was settled ver the First Unitarian Church in Wayland where he remained two years, removing to Lan aster in 1840. Seven years later he returned to Wayland, where he remained until 1865, in which year he took charge of the church at Weston, over which he presided until his death. Dr. SEARS is even more widely known as an author than as a clergyman. For twelve years he was associate editor of the Monthly Religious Magazine, and made his name known far and ride by his writings. Among his contribution s to theological literature are a treatise on "Regeneration" (1854); "Pictures of the Olden Time, as Shown in the Fortunes of a Family of the Pilgrims" (1857); "Athanasia; or, Fore-gleams of Immortality" (1858); "Christian Lyrice;" his most important work, "The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ" (1872); and "Ser mons and Songs" (1873). He first became known as a poet by contributions of hymns to religious journals, many of which have ob-tained wide-spread celebrity. The Boston Adhis own denomination, and, indeed, by all who knew him, he was esteemed as one of the best of OTHER DEATHS.

The Rev. Dr. FERDINAND ROOKES, the oldest resident presbyter of the Diocese of Central, New York, died suddenly on Tuesday last. He was a man of profound learning, and one of the most eloquent clefgymen in that State. His brother is the present Secretary of the Indian Department of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions.

Judge A. C. Morton, at one time the law part-

per of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, died in Columbus Ga., a few days ago. He was a Brigade Commis the list of expenditures that might have been sary in the Confederate army, and during the Mexican War commanded a Georgia regiment. Miss Hardy, the eldest daughter of Admiral Hardy, in whose arms Neusow died, died re-cently in London. She was the occupant of a her by the Queen.

The London Attenaum says: "The recent

of Kilkenny, thins the already too sparse ranks of Irish archæologists of the true type. He was known as the joint author, along with the Rev. Janes Graves, of the 'Architecture, History, and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice,' and wrote numerous papers of value for the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archandering Association of Livelend, which Archmological Association of Ireland, of which he was Hon. Secretary." Gen. JOHN STEELS TYLER, associated with the

ilitary affairs of the State of Massachusette since 1812, died in Boston last week. He was particularly noted for his theatrical taste. A Boston paper says: "His father, ROYALL TYLER, wrote, it has been said, the first American play ever performed. His uncle, Col. Joun S. Trier, once a commander of the Cadeta, conducted the old Federal Street Theatre, Boston, in 1795, o vance the cause of the drama rather than from any hopes of pecuniary advantage. The Gen-eral was at one time associated as amateur man-ager of the Tremont Theatre, and also as one of he Directors of the Boston Theatre for severe

Miss Bessie Turner passed the whole summe at Neponset incognita. Her expenses were pare by Mrs. Tilton.

Brigham Young has ordered all balls in the ward school-houses to begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and close at 10. Round dancing is prohibited.

George L. Fox, the celebrated clown, who is now confined in a lunatic saylum, is a poor man. His wife is destitute. Fox has made and speni several fortunes.

It is the fashionable thing for infatuated admirers of Clara Morris to present her with poodle-dogs. She has hired a man expressly to drown these tokens of affection.

A writer in the Springfield Republican at

presses the opinion that if the literature of hate ever comes to be classified Julian Hawthorne's mong its classics. Two New York brokers, one 50 and the other 35 years of age, are matched for dancing at \$100 a side, the dances to be a sailer's hornpipe, a

Highland fling, a quadrille, lancers, a walts, a galop, a polka, and a schottische. The trial will ome off in about six weeks. Some was has said that Miss May, to whom young Jim Bennett is engaged, has made him promise not to shoot the beautiful young pigeous. There is no record of his ever having

shot anything, though he has been engaged in a hundred matches. It is absurd for him to promise not to hit. see not to hit.

Sir John Trelawney, who was with Byron and Shelley at the time of the latter's death, has written a letter to the London Times, reaffirming his belief that the post was murdered by a sourcy crew of Italian fishermen in a squall. The Specialor and many other critical authorities are convinced of the truth of this report.

established. The hondon Standard describes the invention as consisting of a hollow sectional column, with a base plate attached by ball and socket-joint, which column is lowered into the water, and anchored rigidly to the ground. The branch cable is coupled to the main cable, and carried along the column to the surface of the water, to be there connected with instruments on beard the vascals. By this invention it is pro-

who, they insisted, saved the Emperor from dewho, they insisted, saved the Emperor from de-feat at Magents. A fierce controversy spring up on the subject, and Canrobert finally refused to accept the nomination on the ground that it might be "represented as a manifestation hostile to the illustrious Head of the State."

The Louisville Courier-Journal utters this imely protest : " In the haste incid paper work an occasional atrocity is unavoidable; but it is time for some protest to be made against the abbreviation of the name of the Gallatin Examiner. No journalist, however hard pressed for time, can be excused for referring is

In the trial of Landis for the shooting of W. Carruth, the New Jersey editor, some curious developments have been made in regard to the habits of Mrs. Landis. The family physician habits of Mrs. Landis. The family physician testified that Landis frequently told him his wife was insane. The housekeeper believed Mrs. Landis was not disordered, but thought the was "possessed of twenty devils."

Profs. Summer and Wheeler of Yale College

have recently made two innovations in their sys-tems of instruction. The former has announced to the senior class that, hereafter, there will be no marking for recitations, and that the stand for the term will depend upon examinations, and Prof. Wheeler has abolished compulsory a endance at his lectures on English history.

Dejazet, the famous French actress, a few days before her death said she had dreams of dying and going up to heaven, and seeing all the friends made during her seventy-seven years, each of whom nodded to her, "Et le bon Dies

The Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel offers the to towing congratulatory ode to the editor of a contemporary newspaper: "Mallard, of the State-ville Landmark, has at length found his long-sought duck, and is happy as a buck. We wish him lots of luck; may he nevermore get stack in misfortune's mire and muck, but have abund-ant pluck and worldly gear and truck to run himfilled up chuck, till by death's dart he's struct and up to Heaven 'tuck.'

John E. Owens once desired to reward a pos ter who had been unusually quick in performing an errand, and mechanically put his hand in his pocket and drew out a quarter. He held it ou to the porter, but, thinking he deserved some thing more than a quarter for so much intellisence and celerity, drew it back and said : "Ne I'll give you seats for yourself and wife to night, John." "No, thank you, Mr. Owens," said John, "I'd rather have the quarter."

P. T. Barnum has collected materials for show which will surpass all his previous efforts. He bought in at the recent Bridgeport sale the best parts of his old Hippodrome, including the hippopotamus; and he has become owner of several circuses and menageries, which he proposes to unite with his own. He has also a new and beautiful name,—" Academy of Object Teaching,"-which will not be the attractions. For the transportation of all the material Mr. Barnum says 120 cars will be required. There will be used in the show 1.100 men and women, 560 horses and ponies, and 62 cages of wild animals.

men and women, 560 horses and pobles, and & cages of wild animals.

BOTEL ABRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. G. Taggart, New York; G. A. McLellan, Newark, N. J.; J. M. Singleton, Boscob Stock Farm; F. A. Wheeler, San Francisco; Georgi Reenes, Montreal; J. B. Lord, Boston; L. L. Maudé, New York; J. H. Bell, Owenboro, Ky.; J. Q. Peyton, Virginia; J. W. Gillis, Rochester; Charles Fulle, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Powell, Syracuse; G. C. Gorbam, San Francisco... Grand Pacsifo.—C. H. King, New York; F. H. Johnson, Kentucky; M. M. Knapp, Davenport; T. H. Sharpe, Indianapolis; W. B. Hamilton, Louisville; Henry Kip, Boffalo; 539 C. Moora, Marquette; R. R. Rhodes, Cieveland; C. W. Mesd and S. S. Eaton, St. Paul; Con Hardin, St. Louis; G. H. Myers. Lankingburg, N. Y.; J. E. Lyon, New York; C. E. Perkins, Burlington, Termont House—Q. C. Briggs, Pittaburg; C. Danisleon, Sweden; R. Caivans and Herbert Wallis, Montreal; R. Lambeson, New Tork; H. G. May, New York; J. Meyer and A. M. MacKay, Quincy; A. G. Le Grow, Philadelphis, W. M. Ware, Boston; E. E. Fayerweither, Burlington, C. M. Pike, Halifax, N. S. .. Sherman House—H. J. King, Troy, N. Y.; L. H. Mason, New York; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; J. W. Morris, San Francisco; F. G. Davis, Waltham, Mass.; T. P. Kesler, Brimfield, Ind.; C. H. Gezelschays, Milwankee; R. H. Elemon, Kenoola, F. R. Sprzaque and W. C. Kingsbury, Plymouth, Ind.; H. J. Taylor, Ompha.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The so-called Illinois State Farmers' Associa tion has come and gone. One of the subjects

with sharp and sovers criticism, whereupon, says the report:

Mr. Parker, of Iroquois, who was an Independing member of that body, arose and replied regarding his action in that "circus," When pinned down to definite charges, Smith stated that, when the election was over, he had written to the Independents advising them as to their duty, and seking them above all things to be sure and not vote for Haines for Speaker. Only six had replied—five of them respectfully, and one intimating that it was "none of Smith's damned business how the writer should vote." 'Legislatur' elected Haines—the worst man in America—for the place.

chances at Cincinnati, recalls the fact that John C. Brackmridge was nominated for the Vice-Presidenc- in that city twenty years ago. If continues Bristow will stand a good chance to be nome. ...d for Vice-President in Cincurto be nomi, ...d for Vice-President in Cincin-nati. He is too young and inexperienced is public life for the first place on the ticket, never saving been a member of any deliberative body having been a member of any deliberative body whatever, not even of a church vestry. His total freedom from anything like a legislative record or identification with the measures and policy of the Republican party might make him a much stronger candidate than any of the scarred and soiled leaders like Morton or Blaine; scarred and soiled leaders like Morton or Blame; but these veterans won't think so, and their friehds may insist on his waiting tarrying at Jericho till his political beard be grown, as he can well afford to do, being as yet a mere stripling in public life. This is the case viewed from a Democratic standpoint. It is easy to apply such spithets as "scarred" and "soiled"

OPINIONS FILED AT MT. VERNOR. CLERK'S OFFICE SUPREME COURT, Mr. VERNOR, Ill., Jan. 21, 1876.—The following opinions of June Term, 1875, were this day filed 40. Varnell vs. Seimer; reversed. 78. Krug vs. Ward; affirmed. 88. Winkisman vs. Chouseau; reversed

117. Patrick vs. Patrick; affirmed.
127. Serns vs. Atkins; affirmed.
125. Wheeles vs. Frankenthal; affirmed.
142. Nichols vs. Bradsby; reversed and remanded.
166. Yout, Bigelow & Co.gg. Beckman; reversed and

170. Keiler vs. Brickey; reversed and remand 175. Board Trustees vs. Maisenheimer; rever smanded. 182. Cobb vs. Lavalle; reversed and remanded. 186. Paul vs. Berry; reversed and remanded.

Propagation of Disease by Sirds.

Propagation of Disease by Birds.

Pall Mell Greetts.

There are few more mysterious travelers than tunes and diseases. A new time comes out in London, and six weeks later it may be heard whistled by boys in some obscure and distant village, to which it has found its way in some manner best known to itself. It is the same with diseases, which creep over the country sliently, swiftly, and surely, although their means of transit baffle the skill of the most intelligent members of the medical profession to divine. A new theory has now been started, that the footand-mouth disease, which is so prevalent among eattle, is conveyed from one dutrict to another, not withstanding all the precentions taken against its spread, by birds. A wood-pigeon has, so-cording to the Elgin Courant, been lately shot near Elgin which has been declared by veterinary surgeons and competent medical authorities to have been evidently affected by foot-and-mouth disease at the time of its death. The body of the unfortunate bird has, it is stated, been sent to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, and it may throw new light on the subject. Another disagreeable notion has also arisen that soap is an active agent in the propagation of disease. The New York physicians have arrived at the conclusion that a terrible amount of illness is occasioned by the impurities contained in soap, especially in results.

FOREIGN.

Speech of John Bright at Birming ham Saturday Night.

The Recent Blustering Spanish Ed itorial of the London Times Supplemented.

It Makes Much Difference in the How of the Beef-Eater Whose Ox Has Been Gored.

The Husband of Christine Nils son-Rozeaud Dangerously Sick. Enbinstein, the Great Pianist and Com

poser, Threatened with Total

Blindness.

Bismarck Confined to His Room with Attack of Neuralgia

Great Fears Entertained for the Life Cardinal Antonelli.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The National Rifle A sacction, at a meeting to-day, further resolved the Rir Henry Halford, having been appoint at a second seco representative of the Association for the posed match, be requested to community resolution adopted by the Association to

MANCASTER, Jan. 23.—William Romaine (
bender, one of the members of the House
Commons for this city, died to-day 50 years

BOYAL CONDESCENSION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Edinbur to-day opened the Royal Aquarium at Westmi ster. The Duchess of Edinburg was unavoidably prevented from attending.

PRIMAMENTARY. PARLIAMENTARY. [Cuble Special.]

Naw York, Jan. 23.—At the opening of Parl ment the answer to the Royal speech will moved in the Lords by Earl Abardsen, a

aded by Earl Ellismore. The people of Dublin have formed a cor oe the Queen or Prince of Wales to to induce the Queen freland next summer.

MOTHER STEWARY,

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THOUGH IN Ohio, ma

of which war renown in Ohio, made her appearance in the hall of the National Temperature LONDON, Jan. 23.-John Bright and his

Lornow, Jan. 23.—John Bright and his feagues in Parliament, Dixon and Muniz, dressed their constituents in Birmingham night. Mr. Bright, in his speech, passed of the question of the slave-circular issued by Admiralty. The matter was not as easy as as supposed. He questioned, however, whether was noteaseasry for the Government to med with it. He hoped they would explain the affair, and the Bust-Canal purchas attacked the law of primogeniture, and the mobilization of land by a few great landholds and argued that the possessors of land sho be empowered to bequeath it as they pleas Referring to the foture policy of the Liberthe advocated the assumitation of county to bough framehise. He pointed to Birmingh with 60,000 electors seturning three Members Parliament, while there were seventy members when the middle of the condition of seats thought the point of the secondary. Bright concluded as follows:

What Let you to undertake is to strengthen confirm your own power by extending your franch and right to your fellow-countrymen in the coties. Give the freedom you enjoy to those are now added. Give tham, also, freedom of sell on which they live.

A vote of confidence in the representatives Birminghan in Parliament was carried by accondenning the action of the members in gard to the direct representation of labor, the condenning the action of the members in the condenning

condemning the action of the members in gard to the direct representation of labor, a nother denotacing their inaction in the Th borne question, but the movers were alle-by the uproar. Mr. Bright explained that disapproved putting up candidates for Par ment as especially representing the workings because, having throughout his career aime get rid of classes, and to have the people, work one nation, he thought it inopportune, a when that object was attained, to revive of divisions.

when that object was attained, to revive a divisions.

LAMB-LAKE TALK AGAIN.

LONDOW, Jan. 24—The Times to day revi Secretary Fish's not on Cubs and circula European Powers. It says the grounds of plaint exclusively refer to the United States Spain, and third paries cannot participate the negotiations with any prospect of intentional advantage. Spain and America must see their differences for the meetings in the risk loss if sither resort to free is too serious to rashly incurred. It is possible, however, the European powers might help to promot compromise which, while asving the honce Spain, would end the Caban diffice The article, after quoting the A cistion of the Auti-Savery Society, in the memorial to Lord Derby that Spain is willing grant Cubs the rights of a self-governing come ondition that slavery be retained, point the contrast drawn by Mr. Fish between British colomial system and the despotic system such the two Governments are agreed with register.

THE BAILWAY SEASE-UP.

TURKEY.

ly adopted the var es

Ractes, Jan. 22.—The Turkish troops in secotias are concentrating for the purpos stampting to re-victual Scholas.

RUSMATE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Standard's V feepatch says the report that Hubmayers leader of the insurgents in Northwest 11s has been assessinated is contradicted, but mayer has resigned his command.

ANDRASST'S NOTE.

The Pester Lloyed, a neverpaper, asserts not only England but all the Powers has tained entire freedom of action in regasevents arising after the presentation of Candrassy's note to the Ports.

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PARTS, Jan. 28 .- The jury in the M competition for plays on the subject of American Bevolution awarded no first learing that the public would not ratify section. The two pieces to which the section. The two pieces to which the section was swarded the jury agree in promos semarkable works, possessing great merit. entitled "A Great Citizen" is the joint promoses. insisted, saved the Emperor from dents. A fierce controversy sprang bject, and Canrobert finally refused nination on the ground that it

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nds made during her seventy-seven years, whom nodded to her, "Et le bon Dies "Bonjour, Virginie." Any one who in the incomparable actress can realize a look of the eyes as she said, "Bonjour,

congratulatory ode to the editor of a con-ary newspaper: "Mallard, of the States-andmark, has at length found his long-duck, and is happy as a buck. We wish s of luck; may be nevermore get stuck ortune's mire and muck, but have abund-ck and worldly gear and truck to run him nuck, till by death's dart he's struc

bad been unusually quick in performing ud, and mechanically put his hand in his and drew out a quarter. He held it out porter, but, thinking he deserved somenore than a quarter for so much intelli-and celerity, drew it back and said : "No, you seats for yourself and wife to an, "I'd rather have the quarter."

Barnum has collected materials for ch will surpass all his previous efforts. ght in at the recent Bridgeport sale the circuses and menageries, which he proeautiful name,—"Academy of Objecting,"—which will not be the least of his ions. For the transportation of all the There will be used in the show f wild animals.

Lansingburg, N. Y.; J. E. Lyon, New C. E. Perkins, Burlington. Tremont House—C. ggs. Pittaburg; C. Danielson, Swedeo; R. and Herbert Wallis, Montreal; R. Lambersey Fork; H. G. May, New York; J. Meyer and isckay, Quincy; A. G. Le Grow, Philadelphia; Nare, Boston; E. E. Fayerweather, Burlington; the, Halifax, N. S. .. Sherman House—H. J. Kroy, N. Y.; L. H. Mason, New York; A. R. Y. St. Paul; J. W. Morris, San Francisco; P. I. Weltham, Mass.; T. P. Kesier, Brimfeld, H. G. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Physical Physics, Phys. Rev. B. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Physical Physics, Charles, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Physical Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Physical Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. F. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. M. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury, Phys. Rev. B. R. Blosson, S. R. Strague and W. C. Kingsbury

POLITICAL NOTES.

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lives into the arms of E. M. Haines and mocrats. S. M. Smith sailed into them tharp and severe criticism, whereupon, to report:

Parker, of Iroquois, who was an Independent to that body, arose and replied regarding his in that. "circus." When pinned down to charges, Smith stated that, when the election s, he had written to the Independents advising to their duty, and asking them above all things re and not vote for Haines for Speaker. Only replied—five of them respectfully, and one ing that it was "none of Smith's damaed busism the writer should vote." "Legislatur" Haines—the worst man in America—for the

Kansas City Times, reviewing Bristowa at Cincinnati, recalls the fact that John chinridge was nominated for the Viceckinridge was nominated for the Viceme in that city twenty years ago. It
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omi. It for Vice-President in CincunHe is too young and inexperienced in
ife for the first place on the ticket, never been a member of any deliberative body ar, not even of a church veetry. His sedom from anything like a legislative or identification with the measures and or identification with the measures and of the Republican party might make him a stronger candidate than any of the and soiled leaders like Morton or Blaine; and soiled leaders like Morton or Blaine; see veterans won't think so, and their may insist on ais waiting, tarrying at till his political beard be grown, as he afford to do, being as yet a mere strip-public life." This is the case viewed Democratic standpoint. It is easy to ach spithets as "scarred" and "soiled"

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"OBERDYATION."

LORDOW, Jan. 23.—A Vienna telegram to the Daily Nets reports an Austrian corps of observation, numbering 50,000, about to be some unrated on the Dailmatian borders, ready for managemence.

FRANCE. PARTS. Jan. 23.—The jury in the Michaelti mpetition for plays on the subject of the nerican Revolution awarded no first prima, learing that the public would not ratify their lecision. The two pieces to which the second prize was swarded the jury agree in pronouncibe comarkable works, possessing great merit. That entitled "A Great Citizen" is the joint produc-tion of MM. Armand, Arolis, and "Lafille," tile donym of the well-known post rancois Coppes. The play "The New World" by Villiers Lisle Adam, and "Free America."

Adolphe Michael. A fourth production, enmiled "The Patricta," is written by an Amerian, who takes the name of Pernands Armand.

It described as full of movement and life, but.

deviates from the programme laid down. It is believed it will have great success. NILSSON'S BUSBAND, M. Bozeaud, is dangerously ill.

FOREIGN.

ham Saturday Night.

itorial of the London Times

Supplemented.

n Makes Much Difference in the Howl

of the Beef-Eater Whose Ox

Has Been Gored.

The Husband of Christine Nus-

son-Rozeaud Dangerously

Rubinstein, the Great Pianist and Com-

poser, Threatened with Total

Bismarck Confined to His Room with an

Great Fears Entertained for the Life o

Cardinal Antonelli.

CREAT BRITAIN

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

LORDON, Jan. 23.—The National Rifle A specia

LONDON, san a meeting to-day, further resolved that hir Henry Halford, having been appoint ad the representative of the Association for the pro-

posed match, be requested to communicate the resolution adopted by the Association to the

New York Association, and make all necess ary

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. MANGARSTER, Jan. 23 .- William Romaine Citl nder, one of the members of the House of

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Edinburg

to day opened the Royal Aquarium at Westmin-ster. The Duchese of Edinburg was unavoid-ably prevented from attending.

PARLIAMENTARY.

New York, Jan. 23 .- At the opening of Parlia-

ment the answer to the Royal speech will be moved in the Lords by Earl Aberdeen, and

LOYAL IBELAND. The people of Dublin have formed a con

Ireland next sum

Ceagne at London.

to induce the Queen or Prince of Wales to visit

MOTHER STEWART,

of which war renown in Ohio, made her appear

LONDON, Jan. 23.—John Bright and his col-

leagues in Parliament, Dixon and Muntz, ad-

A vote of confidence in the representatives of Brininghan in Parliament was carried by accla-

one nation, he thought it inopportune, now when that object was attained, to revive class

If the two Governments are agreed with regard to his end, there should be little difficulty in devising beans. The slavery question need occasion little con-linears, Cuba, with a practically independent Legis-sture, would soon find abolition necessary. The sland would probably be hadly governed, but the war would be ended and Cuba allowed to develop her re-lumons.

LORDON, Jan. 23.—The total number of killed a the railway accident near Huntington was hirteen. Among the dead is son a of Dixa Bou-leanis.

TURKEY. THE SKUPTICHIES.

SELECTION. Jan. 22.—The Skuptachina to-day animously adopted the var estimates.

RASUSA, Jan. 22.—The Turkish troops in Her-

egovins are concentrating for the pur; see of itempting to re-victual Scibinje.

ance in the hall of the National Tempe

Attack of Neuralgia.

Blindness.

Sick.

MILSON'S HUSBAND,

M. Rozeaud, is dangerously ill.

THE PARIS SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The second meeting of the Seuntorial Delegates of the Department of the Seine was held to-day. Laboulaye, Thiers, Hugo, and Gambetta were present. The meeting failed to complete a list of candidates for the Senate, the Radicals opposing the suggestion of Gambetta and Laboulaye, that a list be made to represent the three groups of the Left. A motion, made by Gambetta, that the discussion be adjourned until Wednesday, was adopted.

NO LARGER ARMY.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A categorical denial is given to the recent rumors that France is increasing her armament. Speech of John Bright at Birming The Recent Blustering Spanish Ed-

ELECTORAL TROUBLE.

[Cable Special.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Armed intimidation was used at Arcos and at This to prevent ex-Migusia Rordriquez from continuing his candidacy for the Spanish Cortes. The Mayor, sword in hand, threatened Rordriquez's life if he remained. The Liberal papers of Madrid denounce the outrage in the face of the Government decree regulating the press.

the press.

POOR CROPS IN CUBA.

Havana, Jan. 23.—Many journals assert that the sugar crop will certainly be 30 per cent less than last year. They also consider the coming tobacce crop of the vuelta abajo almost totally destroyed owing to the drought.

THE NEW CORTES.

Madaro, Jan. 23.—The Ministerialists have secured a considerable majority in the new Cortes. The minority will consist of about 70 Constitu-tionalists, Radical Meodorites, Historicos, and

> RUSSIA. COMPLIMENTARY.

[Cable Special.]
NEW York, Jan. 23.—The Russian Imperis Academy of Sciences has elected as corresponding members, Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observa-tory, Washington; Prof. Gould, of the Argen-Haven.

Rubinstein, the great planist, is threatened

TONDON, Jan. 24.—Bodsky, the merchant of Ddessa arrested by the Russian police, has been released, but will quit Russia.

ANTONELLI. London, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch to the Daily Veres from Rome states that the greatest anxiety is felt with regard to the health of Cardinal Antonelli. He has had a relapse which has been very marked within the last forty-eight hours. Immediately before he was taken sick he instructed the Nuncio at Madrid to keep the Spanish Government loyal to the Church, in view of the tendencies revealed by the election.

Los pon, Jan. 24 .- A Vienna dispatch to the statesman, threatens to terminate fatally. The sacrament of extreme unction has already been administered.

AUSTRIA.

GERMANY.

A MAN OF NEBVE. LONDON, Jan. 23.—A Berlin special says that Bismarck is confined to his room with neuralgia. NAVAL COURTESY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A German squadron of hree iron-clads and one tender visit America in

BELGIUM. THE BLOOD AND BONES OF THE WORKINMAN

The International Society is noisy, in Belgium, the workingmen demanding bread withou CHINA.

BO GLAD Hove Kove, Jan. 22.-The Grosvenor Mission has arrived at Cheng Kiang, in the Province of

reagues in Parliament, Diron and Muniz, addressed their constituents in Birmingham last night. Mr. Bright, in his speech, passed over the question of the slave-circular issued by the Admiralty. The matter was not as easy as some supposed. He questioned, however, whether it was necessary for the Government to meddle with it. He hoped they would explain that afair, and the Suez-Canal purchase, satisfactorily. Mr. Bright confined himself atmost entirely to replying to Lord Debey's speech at Edinburg. He attacked the law of primogeniture, and the monopolization of lead by a few great landsholders, and argued that the possessors of land should be enpowered to bequeath it as they pleased. Referring to the foture policy of the Laberals, be adocated the assimilation of county to borough franchise. He pointed to Birmingham with 6,000 electors seturning three hiembers of Parliament, while there were seventy members whose united constituencies numbered less than 6,000. Therefore, a redistribution of seats was necessary. Bright concluded as follows:

What last you to undertake is to strengthes and confirm year own power by extending your franchise and right to your fellow-countrymen in the counties. Give the freedom you enjoy to those who are now argued. Give them, also, freedom of the soil on which they live.

A vote of confidence in the representatives of Brmingham in Parliament was carried by accla-SWITZERLAND. The Paris Journal des Debats publishes, the following particulars of the frightful accident at a Christmas festival in Switzerland. The scene of the catastrophe was the school house of the village of Helliken, containing about 700 inhabitants, and one of the man villages in the fruitful valley of Frickthal in the Parish of Wegstetten, District of Rhein feiden, near the Swiss salt pits. It has always contemporal in Parliament was carried by acclamation. Two amendments were moved,—one condemning the action of the members in regard to the lirect representation of labor, and another denouncing their inaction in the Tichborne question, but the movers were allenced by the uproar. Mr. Bright explained that he disapproved putting up candidates for Parliament as especially representing the workingmen, because, having throughout his career aimed to get rid of classes, and to have the people's work as one nation, he thought it inopportune, now when that object was the second. been the custom in most of the swiss villages to collect subscriptions among the well-to-do in-habitants for distribution among the school children as Christmas gifts. Everything had been prepared on this occasign in the usual way, and the children had assembled at 6 o'clock in 'the evening of Christmas Day outside the school-house, in the company of their friends and parents, waiting impatiently for admittance to see the Christmas tree in order that they might receive their several gifts. At a little after 6 o'clock the school-master commenced lighting the Christmas tree. LAWE-LINE TALK AGAIN.

LONDOR, Jan. 24.—The Times to day reviews Secretary Fish's note on Cubs and circular to European Powers. It says the grounds of complaint exclusively refer to the United States and Spain, and third parises cannot participate in the negotiations with any prospect of international advantage. Spain and America must settle their differences for teamselves. The risk of loss if either resort to free is too serious to be rashly incurred. It is possible, however, that the European powers might help to promote a compromise which, while saving the honor of Spain, would end the Cubam difficulty. The article, after quoting the Association of the Anti-Slavery Society, in their memorial to Lord Derby that Spain is willing to grant Cubs the rights of a self-governing colony on condition that slavery be retained, points to the contrast drawn by Mr. Fish between the British colonial system and the despotic system of Spain, and concludes as follows:

If the two Governments we agreed with regard to his end, the respect to the send to be listed to the send to the lates of the send to the send the send to the send

impatiently for admittance to see the Christmas tree in order that they might receive their several gifts. At a little after 6 o'clock the school-master commenced lighting the Christmas tree. Having accomplished this, he opened the doors, when the crowd waiting outside rushed in one dense mass up the staircase leading to the room prepared for their reception. On their reaching the top of the second staircase the beams supporting the fooring suddenly gave way, precipitating everything below, and by the violence of the shock causing the lower story to break down too. The interior of the edifice presented a horrible scene of confusion, human beings, beams, school deeks, chairs mortar, and stone being heaped up to gether. It was nearly 7 o'clock when this occurred, and everything was in darkness, when of the subsequently running, off for assistance to the neighboring villages of Zusgen and Wegs tetten, the women and children of which were assembled for a similar purpose in their respective village school-houses. They set to work busily to clear the interior as soon as assistance arrived, extracting from the debris seventy-two corpose,—those of fifty-six children, fourteen mothers, of families, and two men—besides about for tyinjured persons and children, some of them very seriously huri. It is said that in many families only the father or the grandparents are left alive. The proprietor of the village inn lost his wife and three daughters by this frightful disaster. Two hitle schoolboys, by creeping along the wail after the accident, got hold of the rope of the school-house bell, and, pulling at it with all their might, brought more neighbors to their assistance. The schoolmaster and the wife of the President of the village Commune, the latter holding a child tightly in her arms, were discovered perched upon the wall on the projecting remains of the pulpit, and were recued after romaining three hours in their parllons

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23 .- The District Grand Lodge, No. 2, of the Hebrew Order of the Sone of the Covenant met here to-day. Representa-tives were present from thirty-one lodges in tives were present from thirty-one lodges in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. Twenty-five Past-Presidents were admitted to degrees in the Grand Lodge. After a long decussion, Trustees of Harmonial No. 14 of the Louisville were sustained in their retuesl to pass benefit to the heirs of a brother who was lost on the steamer Schiller. The objection made was that overseesaments were not tendered to Trustees until after the loss of the steamer was made public. The next meeting and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order will be held in Choinnati.

THE ELMIRA PRISON. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28.—Dr. E. F. Sanger, of Bangor, in charge of the hospital at Rimirs dur-ing the late War, will publish a letter in the Press to-morrow in reply to recent strictures upon the treatment of prisoners there.

Schroder's Aerial Flight Postponed. The Schroder surships American.

The Schroder surships American.

The Schroder surships which, according to the inventor's claims, is going to carry fast mails between the principal cities of the country, and which subsequently would fly across the Atlantic in some incredibly short space of time, came to an unfortunate end recently. The machine, nearly finished, was carelessiy left in an exposed aituation overnight on a common in Baltimore. A strong gale arising tore it from the fastening, and converted it into a useum and shapeless and enverted it into a useum and shapeless. WASHINGTON.

Supposititious Statement of Mr. Blaine's Views on Democratic Presidential Candidature.

Mr. Tilden's Friends Have Killed Him with Their Indiscreet Arrogance.

Either Hendricks, Thurman, or Bayard

the Man, if Any Wheelhorse Can

Be Harnessed. Pinchback Waxing Weary, and Suggesting 'Twere Well

Quickly. Outline of Gen. Banning's Bill Cutting

'Twere Done

Down Army Officers' Pay. The Fiscal Year---Newman---The Cen-

tennial .-- Campaign Committees. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

BLAINE'S PROGNOSTICATIONS.

Special Dupatch to The Cheege Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A prominent Eastern depublican Congressman, understood to be Slaine, has been making a careful canvass of the Democratic Presidential prospects, which he thus summarizes: Gov: Hendricks seems to have the best chance for nomination, because he can best compromise the radical differences which divide the Democratic party. If Ohio could unite upon Senator Thurman he would stand about an equal chance. Either of them stand about an incre votes in the Convention from North and South together than any other candi-date above named. Senator Bayard appears to stand third on the list of probabilities. If well supported at first, he will receive a large support in the South, many scattering votes in the West, and divide the Pacific coast States with Gov. Tilden. Gov. Tilden cannot be nominsted, smoe, if he should receive a majority of rotes, he would be defeated by the two-thirds rule. The bitter opposition to him in the West and South on the finance question, and because of the dictatorial manner of his supporters, ren der it almost certain that he cannot receive two thirds of the Convention. Giving him the whole of New England, New York, mbining with the Southern States it might be

New Jersey, and all of the Pacific coast States, he would have still less than one-third of the Convention. possible to obtain a majority, but the cha are against this, and there is not the least justi are against this, and there is not the least just fication for the hope that fie could obtain tw thirds, owing to uncompromising hostility which would not cease even with his nomination. It thought probable that all of the candidates, ev. Judge Davis, will be ruled out by the violent which will animate divisions in Convention favor of some new man unknown official life from a State remote from the centres of the contest as Maine. official life from a State remote from the centres of the contest, as Maine, or lows, or California. The advocatee of this plan go back to 1852 for an example, when the Democrate swept the country with Franklin Pierce, and they are confident that, even with a adrical and life-long Democrat of that description, they could do better than to compromise upon a man of indecisive politics or to persist in running a conspicuous leader. Nevertheless, it is believed that Hendricks, weak as his Eastern opponeous assert that he is before the country, will prove to be the strongest man before the Convention.

MILITARY RETRENCHMENT. STRAIT-JACKET "CUT OUT YOR THE AWMY."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASSINGTON D. C. Jan 23 -Gen Ray Chairman of the Military Committee, has been ngaged for some time in preparing a bill reducing the expenses of the army. It will probably be completed and introduced to-morrow. It effects a saving of about \$500,000 in the matter of pay, quarters, and forage. These reductions, however, do not apply to officers serving with troops in the field. In the case of general officers, all commutations of quarters, rations, and fuel are cut off, and each officer is left with his pay proper alone. This will leave the ral of the Army \$13,500, the Lieutenant-General \$11,000, Major-Generals \$12,500, and Brigadier-Generals, \$5,500. The present law does not give a General and Lieutenaut-General does not give a General and Lieutenaut-General horses, and the number allowed a Major-Gener-al is by the present bill reduced from five to three, and a Brigadier-General is allowed but two. All field-officers are allowed two, and all mounted officers below the rank of Major are allowed one horse. The pay of Colone, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain, and First-Lieuten-ant is left unchanged and for the reason that, in no case, can any one of these officers, even after twenty years' service, receive more than \$4,500. The pay of Second-Lieutenant, however, is reduced to \$1,300 for a mounted officer and \$1,200 for one not mounted. The reason for this reduction upon Second Lieutenants is that, with very few exceptions, they are young offi-cers, unmarried and fresh from the Academy, and the sums indicated are deemed sufficient for the short period/during which they serve in that rank, as, at the outside, their service as Second

the short periodiduring which they serve in that rank, as, at the outside, their service as Second Lieutenant does not extend beyond five years. The savings on Second Lieutenant's pay amount to \$90,000 a year. In the matter of commutation of quarters, all officers are reduced one-half. The item of fuel is not changed. On the item of forage the saving is \$1,500,000. This matter and the reduction in the number of horses allowed officers also applies to the marine corps, as do all the other reductions in the way of commutations. In the matter of details of officers for staff duty, a very important change and a considerable saving is effected. At present it is possible for a Lieutenant, and even a Second Lieutenant, to be detailed upon the staff of a general officer and to receive the pay and allowances of a Colonel, and such instances actually exist. By the terms of this bill, all the officers on staff are to receive only the pay and allowance of their real rank. The saving in this item alone in the staff of general officers is \$25,000. In the matter of reducing the army, the Committee as yet does not see its way clear to any great cutting-down of the force. It is possible that the number of regiments may be reduced by two, but a careful study of the subject by the members of the Committee of both parties does not seem to indicate that even this will be thought advisable. The bill of Gen. Banning is regarded by those who have been in consultation with him upon the subject as a practicable measure of retrenchment, and one which does not in any sense partace of the Democratic provisions for reducing expenses.

[To De Associated Press.]

EXTERD ARMY OFFICERS.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 23.—Several members of

many of the Democratic provisions for reducing expenses.

[To the Associated Press.]

EXTIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Several members of the House Committee on Appropriations are looking into the inequalities which prevail in the army relating to retired officers. They say they can see no reason why some officers mained in the late War should be retired on full rank and corresponding pay, while others, who held as high rank and were similarly mained or disabled, should be receiving only \$30 a month. They will make an effort to remedy the inequality, and are also looking into the question of forage to officers who turn over their supplies for private livery.

THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR.

ALLEGATION THAT IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN A MITH.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Treasury experts have been learning in detail the charges of Senator Davis against the system of Treasury ookkeeping. The entire difficulty and misunerstanding appears to arise from the fiction of the fiscal year. The reports of the different ac-counting officers for any fiscal year do not represent the same transactions. They by no means represent the completed business of twelve calendar months balanced. They simply show the

at 8 o'clock on the last day of the fiscal year. at 3 o'clock on the last day of the fiscal year. It can thus easily bappen—and does generally happen—that one set of books shows millions more than another. The reason is that, in the red-tape routine of business, the subject-matter which is to be accounted ifor in the first office bas not reached the second auditing office. The difference does not show amoney defect. It simply means that on a certain day the account of a continuous business stood one way in one office and a different way in another office. The fiscal year does not represent a complete transaction. The discrepancy is to be attributed to the system and not to a lack of integrity of the officers. Morton will give way to Davis to-morrow to continue the bookkeeping discussion.

THE NAVY.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Naval Committee to-day, in pursuance of the resolu-tion introduced by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House, directing the several Standing Committees to investigate the various Departments of the Government, organ ized the following investigations, and com mitted them to Sub-Committees consisting of the members named. The magnificence of the

the members named. The magnificence of the scheme begets a suspicion that very little is intended to be accomplished:

First—A Sub-Committee on the retired and active and staff officers of the navy, to inquire whether the members thereof can be reduced, their pay diminished, or any change made therein promotive of economy and efficiency in the service—Messrs. Mills, Danford, and Robbins. and Robbins.

Second—Navy-yards and their management. To inquire whether their number may be reduced, and, if
so, in what number and to what extent; and, in their
mangement, what change can be made to reduce the
cost thereof, and reform the alleged abuses and corventions existing therein—Mesers. Willis, Danford,

mangement, what change can be made to reduce the cost thereof, and reform the alleged abuses and corruptions existing therein—Messra. Willis, Danford, and Williams.

Third—The Marine Corps. To inquire into the necessity for this corps as a branch of the necessity for this corps as a branch of the necessity for this corps as a branch of the necessity for this corps as a branch of the next service, and, if it is necessary, do any abuses and frauds exist, and what change in regard thereto is demanded by the exigencies and the economy of the public service—Messrs, Lewis, Willis, and Harris.

Fourth—The material of the Navy. To inquire into its present and past condition, the cause of its present alleged weakness, and what should be the future policy of the Government in regard thereto; this subject of inquiry to include naval ordnance as well as steam machinery—Messrs. Willis, Harris, and Williams.

Fifth—The personnel of the navy, exclusive of commissioned officers. To inquire what legislation is necessary in regard to recruiting, to training-schools, dothing of seamen, ster, and whether any errors, abuses, or frauds exist in the purchase of clothing, and whether any change or reformation in regard to these subjects, promotive of economy and efficiency in the naval service, can be made—Messrs. Robbins, Burleigh, and Williams.

Sucth—The laws in relation to naval contracts and contractors, and the purchases made for and on account of the naval service; the laws and regulations affecting the service of vesses in squarons and otherwise; the laws and regulations for any agent of the Department having charge of naval funds, property, or the custody or oversight thereof; this Committee to inquire whether any abuses, errors, or frauds exist in the administration and execution of said have, and what change or reformation can be made therein—Messrs. Willis, Harris, and Lewis.

Secenth—Expenditures. To inquire how estimates are made, what have been the amounts of receipts, their sources and expenditures per annum for—rect a

NOTES AND NEWS

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The attempt of Springer's Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to obtain something startling from Parson Newman was not successful. The parson was very elaborate and ornate in his dascription of European life and scenery, and showed that he had some knowledge of practical ousiness life. He had examined the accounts of a great many Consule, and thought they might be improved. He specially recommended that Consular agents be established in all places where the fees of Conestablished in all places where the fees of Consuls do not exceed \$1,000. He thought that this would be a great benefit to this Government, both as regards economy and the development of trade. He entertained the Committee by a vivid description of the manner in which petroleum was transported on camels' backs, and showed the falsity of the Democratic lie that his trip cost the Government \$30,000. It cost just \$6,000, and he thought that that was very cheap. It is discovered that this Democratic annot make It is discovered that the Democrats cannot make much capital out of their proposed reduction of the alleged extravagant salaries of Consular and diplomatic officers. All of the salaries paid these officers, with, perhaps, two exceptions, were established by Demograte when a dollar was 100 cents, in the good old days of Frank Pie

The attention of the House Appropriations Committee will be called to the fact that Rule Transities that Committee to report all appro-77 requires that Committee to report all appropriation bills to the House within thirty days from the time of their appointment, or else to give reason in writing for the delay. The object of the rule is to prevent wasting time. It costs the Government \$12,000 daily to run the House.

Senator Sherman has written a letter to State
Senator Burns, of Ohio, strongly urging Gov.
Hayes for President, and advising that Ohio
send a delegation pledged to his support to the
National Convention.

National Convention.

THAT YOUNG ONE'S NAME.

In spite of the denial of Dr. Hamilton, Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, that he named his child after Wilkes Booth, there is a gentleman of high official position here to whom Hamilton boasted some years since that he had done this, and gave as the inciting reason that a neighbor had just named a child Lincoln.

STATE RIGHTS.

neighbor had just named a child Lincoln.

STATE RIGHTS.

Judge Holman, of Indiana, has created quite a stir by his pointed reply in the House yesterday to Tucker's State's Rights speech. It will be remembered that Holman interrupted Tucker very sharply when the latter, in his speech, declared that the United States was not a nation. Yesterday he took him to task at length and severely for it, and greatly to the satisfaction of the Northern War Democrats. The Southern men who believe with Tucker were not prepared for such a rebuke, and they are inclined to be quite restive under it. Judge Holman has thus become the first Democrat to put himself squarely in the way of such Democrats as Hill, Tucker, and Jones.

way of such Democrats as Hill, Tucker, and Jones.

THE CENTENNIAL MANAGERS
will attempt to postpone the usual Monday business, and to resume the consideration of the Centennial appropriation to morrow. The recent speeches have lost the bill some votes. It is said that those which are now to be made will strengthen it. Lamar and Ben Hill are both to speak in favor of the appropriation.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Lamar, as Chairman of the Democratic caucus, has so far appointed the following persons as members of the Democratic National Congressional Committee: Clymer of Pennsylvania, Swann of Maryland, Barnum of Connecticut, Haines of Virginia, Hewitt of New York, and Miles.

Haines of Virginia, Hewitt of New York, and Miles.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAION COMMITTEE. At the Republican caucus the following persons were appointed a Committee to consider who shall constitute the Congressional Campaign Committee: Cragin, West, Wheeler, Burobard, Hunter, Page, and Lynch. They will consult the several State delegations before recommending one person from each State.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONEES have to their credit in the United States Treasury \$1.000,000, vet they have applied to Congress for \$230,000 to pay the February interest on the 3.65 bonds. They claim that there is no legal authority to use this money for that purpose. The Appropriation Committee has denied their request, and insist that the interest must be paid from the cash on hand. Back of this is the manifest deeire of the Commissioners to use the cash for street improvements.

They think that an appropriation for the interest can be more easily obtained than one for improvements.

EQUAL BIGHTS.

The House Library Committee will probably

provements.

The House Library Committee will probably report a bill giving to newspaper publishers and editors the same right to send manuscript for publication through the mails that authors now have

script for publication through the main these authors now have.

Is the very earliest to have his case settled. He says to Republican Senators that he is obliged to spend a large sum of money pending the consideration of his case, and that this is raining him financially; that Louisians is entitled to complete representation; and that either Eustis or humself has a lawful right to the seat. Pinchback does not wish the case argued further, and is becoming restive under the tactics of his managers.

While all the House committees are striving to make large reductions of expenditures in all branches of the public service, and will doubtless so report in all their appropriation bills, it is not probable the House will be seconded by the Senate to the full extent, unless it be

the Senate to the full extent, unless at a plainly made to appear that the public service will be largely benefited by the reduction.

The AND COFFEE, ETC.

A large number of members of Congress express themselves as opposed to a disturbance of the tariff,—certainly to any important extent.

The Spanish Minister and wife gave a brilliant reception last night. The guests included the diplomatic corps, the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary Fish, and other members of the Cabinet, and Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

Criminal Proceedings Impending-Mr. MacDougal About to Prosecu the Original Directors for Fraud-Minister Schenck to Be Included.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Chairman of the Emm Mine Company stated to the shareholders yes-terday, with a frankness which leaves nothing to be desired the nature of the remedies is going to seek. I gave in my last letter the substance of the new Directors' re-port, with Mr. MacDongall's offer to pay port, with Mr. MacDougall's offer to pay
the expenses of legal measures, and the proposal to hold a special meeting Jan, 20, for the
passing of a resolution to authorize him to act in
the name and behalf of the Company. In
answer to aquestion at vesterday's general meeting, as to the general nature of the resolution,
the Chairman said:

"The purport of the resolution will be that
Mr. MacDougall shall be at liberty to take proceedings in the name of the Company against
the original Directors for conspiring to defraud,
and for the purpose of putting aside a fraudulent
contract."

souter the suppose of patting same a reatment contract."

So there we are! There is no reason to doubt that this resolution will be adopted a fortnight hence. When adopted, it puts into Mr. MacDongall's hands the power of taking both civil and criminal proceedings against the original Directors of the Emma Mine, one of them then and still American Minister. As if to remove all doubt whether Gen. Schenck is to be included in the prosecution, Mr. MacDougall has already made public in his own paper the specific accusation that Gen. Schenck was bribed in the sum of \$50,000 by Mr. Trenor W. Park. We must make up our minds, therefore, to see the American tiou that Gen. Schenck was bribed in the sum of \$50,000 by Mr. Trenor W. Park. We must make up our minds, therefore, to see the American Minister in the position of defendant on a criminal charge for conspiracy to defraud. Against that charge he may plead his privilege as Minister, which will be accepted by the English public as a confession of guilt. Or he may elect to waive his privilege, and take his stand in the dock with the rest, in the hope of persuading a British jury that when he accepted \$50,000 under the form of a loan. With a secret guarantee from a total stranger, the fraudulent vendor of an empty mine, he was not selling the official title of American Minister, under which he was subsequently advertised in the newspapers as Director and Trustee. I hope the alternative is enjoyed at Washington. And one would like to know how far Gen. Grant's rule not to remove an official when "under fire" extends. That it extends to the case of guilty officials under fire in the newspapers. We know. But will it cover a Foreign Minister under fire in the criminal courts of the country to whose Gevernment he is accredited? We are likely to find out before long.

One shareholder, Mr. Richardson, mentioned a report that Mr. Albert Grant is going to make a gift to the nation of the big house he haelately built in London, and call it the Ruined Shareholders' Home, and Mr. Richardson wanted to know whether in such case the Chairman would put in a claim in behalf of the German shareholders for their proportionate number of frooms. But I am afraid there will not be enough to go round. The meeting adjourned after voting not to adopt the accounts of the late Directors. The funds of the Company have been increased by about \$4,400 received from some of the Directors in repayment of the Kev Feek Telegram.

them.

Dispatch to the New York Telegram.

London, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the victims of the Emma Mine swindle, held in this city today, a resolution was offered, which was passed with only seven dissenting voices, to prosecute the vendors and all others connected with the issuing of any prospectus of the Emma Mine stock or offering it for sale.

Mr. MacDougall said, at the meeting, that he represented 20,000 proxies.

FIRES.

AT GALESBURG, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Colored Methodist Church) and a barn (the property of O. J.

WHEELING, W.Va., Jan. 23.—A fire at Bellaire, O., this evening, destroyed a building occupied by the Marietta Chair Company as a furniture store and a small tailoring establishment. Loss about \$8,000; entirely covered by insurance.

WORCESTER, MASS.
WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—The extensive picture-frame and molding works of Rues, Eddy & Co. were badly damaged by fire this morning. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$12,000.

AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

Dispatch to Mithouskee Wisconsis.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 22.—About half-pest 8
o'clock last night a fire broke out in Conles, Beach & Co.'s saw-mill on the west side of the river near the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot, burning it to the ground. The mill was situated directly in the rear of a row of small wooden shops and stores on Main street, but by the prompt action of the Fire Department the flames were prevented from spreading to these, and by 10 o'clock all danger was thought to be over and most of the engines had ceased

to be over and most of the engines had ceased to play.

At 3 o'clock this morning an alarm again sounded, when a fire was discovered issuing from the windows and roof of the Peters House, only a short distance from the burned mill. The fire had originated in the upper story, evidently from sparks blowing through an open window, and the flames had gained such headway that all efforts of the Fire Department to save the building proved unavailing. It was completely gut-

ing proved unavailing. It was completely gutted.

The total losses by both fires is from \$35,000 to \$40,000. The insurance is \$19,000. Conlee, Beach & Co. lose \$15,000 on the mill, machinery, etc.; insured for \$7,000, in the following companies: Phenix, New York: \$2,000; American Central, of St. Louis. \$2,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; American, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; American, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; American, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; American, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Thiladelphia, \$1,000; Atlas, Hartford, \$1,000; Globe, Chicago, \$1.000.

F. J. Jackson, a harnesamaker, losse about \$1,000; insured for \$500.

There is a strong susplicion that both fires were the work of an incendiary. Conles, Boach & Co.'s mill had not been running for three months.

CASUALTIES.

Boston, Jan. 23.—John Mally, a prominent BOSTON, Jan. 23.—John Malry, a promisent citizen of Somerville, was riding with a son in Charlestown, Saturday evening. The horse be-came unmanageable, and upset the buggy. Mal-ly's lojuries caused his death. The son was se-

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT REUNION.

One of the lovellest islands of the East has just suffered a tremendous misfortuse. An enormous landslip of earth and rocks occurred eration of his case, and that this is ruining him financially; that Louisiana is entitled to complete representation; and that either Eustis or himself has a lawful right to the seat. Pinchback does not wish the case argued further, and is becoming restive under the tactics of his managers.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—As the President did not, Friesry, when he transmitted the ducuments in relation to affairs between the United States and Spain to the House, doesn is CRIMINAL NEWS.

Unique Chapter in Capital Crime Furnished from West Virginia.

A Mob Unhesitatingly Lynch a Murderer and Fetch Forth His Female Accomplice.

She Confesses Her Blood-Congealing Deeds, and Is Unanimously Doomed.

Masculine Feeling of Pity for Her Sex,

However, Remands Her to the "Lower Court,"

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23 .- A Ge

Record of Minor Matters of Crime. A SENSATIONAL CHAPTER.

says Edward Williams, who, with Mrs. Meelin

ville, W. Va., and banged by a mob. The parties were assured by a minister that sufficient evi-dence of their guilt had been obtained, and that dence of their guilt had been obtained, and that the jail was surrounded by a mob of excited people, but both denied any complicity in the act, although the minister continued in prayer with them, and asking a confession. The mob finally forced the keys from the Jailer, took Williams out, placed asking a confession. The mob finally forced the keys from the Jailer, took Williams out, placed him under a tree in the court-yard with a rope round his neck, standing on a barrel. He made a confession, but expressed the hope that the crowd might obtain God's forgiveness for their crime, as he had for his, and declared that he was happily started on his journey home to Heaven. He died after fifteen munutes of torible agony. Mrs. Meeling was then brought out, and, placing her in front of the dead murderer, the crowd called for her confession. She said Williams had been her paramour for three years; that she had been trying for the past three months to poison her hasband without success: that Williams struck Meeling on the head with an ax while he was seleep Wednesday night, afterwards cutting his throat. She assuccess: that Williams struck Meeling on the bead with an ax while he was asleep Wednesday night, afterwards cutting his throat. She as-sisted in destroying the evidences of murder and in burrying Meeling. She accused herself of being the cause of the murder, but begged piti-fully for life. Though the feeling was very strong against her, and the crowd voted unani-mously for her execution, no man could be found who would put the rope around a woman's neck, and she was returned to jail. Williams' body was left hanging until cut down by the authori-ties this morning.

PECULATION AT DAVENPORT, IA. DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 23.—A few days ago an entire change of officers of the Pirst Nationa Bank of this city took place, Mr. James Thomp son giving place to Charles E. Putnam as Pres moved. The change occasioned considerable surprise and comment at the time, as both gentlemen are among our most highly esteemed citizens, and Mr. Thompson one of the wealthiest men in the State. Yesterday discoveries were made, and it was found that Mr. Porter's removal. removal as Cashier was for the good and sufficient cause that there existed discrep-ancies in his accounts to the amount of \$15,000, and that he had been guilty of using bank-funds and that he had been guilty of using bank-funds for personal use. Mr. Thompson is in no way implicated. Mr. Porter has been Cashier of the First National for a number of years, has always been a favorite among business men, and is a plain, straightforward, unassuming man whom no one would suspect of dishonesty. The First National was the first National Bank in the United States to begin business. It has a capital of \$150,000, and its stock sells for 170. It is said Porter lost much of his money in Chicago, "bucking the tiger" (playing the game of faro). eaid Porter lost much of his money in Chicago, "bucking the tiger" (playing the game of faro). The back will lose nothing, as Porter has a number of bondamen who are good for a much larger amount.

A COSTLY CAROUSAL,

CHAMPAIGN. Ill., Jan. 23,-Friday afters man named Miles Hart, an employe at the Pax-ton Post-Office, purloined a registered letter containing \$80 from a mail-bag while the Post-master's back was turned. The Postmaster, barnard, were destroyed by fire between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The church was in course of erection, the roof having just been completed. The police say the barn was set on fire, and that the church caught from the barn. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance.

**House of the police say the barn was set on fire, and that the church caught from the barn. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance. rested or searched. I esterday morning sheriff
Lyman came to this city, and succeeded in finding Hart and a friend whom he was treating in
fine style. When arrested, Hart threw away a
roll of bills, which was recovered. He had spent
all of the money but \$20. Sheriff Lyman took
his prisoner to Paxton to-night, and he will be
examined Monday.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—Saturday night, while Mr. Beard, one of the proprietors of th North Coal Shaft, adjoining North Springfield was sitting with his family and friends in a sit was sitting with his family and friends in a sit-ting-room at his residence, some one fired a shot at him through the window, but, the aim being bad, the slugs with which the weapon was loaded fell short of the intended victim. The seasasi-nation is thought to have grown out of recent mining troubles, and to have been incited by discharged miners, but no clew has yet been ob-tained, though the officers are making every ex-ertion to that end.

COMING BACK TO ILLINOIS.

New York Sun, Jan. 22.

Charles De Graaf, alias "Doc" De Grath, the escaped prisoner from the Joliet prison, who was captured in Hoboken last Sunday night after a desperate resistance, started for Illinois with Sheriff Irving and a special officer yesterday. De Graaff has twice escaped from prices and once he leaped from a train while in motion

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Jan. 24—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or clearing weathe and lower temperature than on Sunday, with northwest to southwest winds, and rising baromaches to be a sunday of the company of the compan eter east of the Missouri Valley, probably fol-lowed by falling barometer and winds shifting to

outherly in the Northwest during Monda LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Jan. 23. Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. | Bain | Woth r. 6:53 a. m. 30.14 31 68 N. W., fresh ... 01 Cloudy, 11:18 a. m., 30.20 30 70 N. W., fresh ... Cloudy, 2:00 p. m. 30.22 30 67 N. W., light ... Cloudy, 3:55 p. m., 30.21 30 67 N. W., light ... Cloudy, 3:55 p. m., 30.21 30 65 N. W. gentle ... Cloudy, 0:00 p. m. 30.27 22 12 N. W. fresh ... Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.40 22 72 N. W., fresh ... Wair.

Station. Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather

um thermometer, 42. Minimum, 21.

Bilons disorders, liver complaints, coeffvences, dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pila. Thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remodies for the curs of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

BUSINESS NOTICES. "A Slight Cold," Coughs, Fow are aware of the importance of checking a weigh or "attent ooth" which would yield to a mild remedy, it neglected, often betacht the langs, "Broom's free-shee freeds after the mild and admits the state." DRY GOODS, &c.

Golden Opportunity

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

The Winter Stock of the Great West End Dry Goods House at immense reductions and sacrifice in prices. The Golden Opportunity for those who desire to economize.

250 pieces Gray Urban Plaids and plain Suitings at 12 1-20 per yard; just halfprice.
One case Plaids, bright colors, 140 yard; Plaids, Suitings, So., reduction.

Black Alpacas 25c yd; a special bargain, worth 37 1-2c.

Heavy Black Queen's Cloths, 40c; regular 65c goods.

Great Bargains in Black Cashmeres, all grades.

Black Gros Grain Silks at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50; cheapest goods offered.

"Cachemire Milano" Black Silks, richest, most durable, and cheapest Gros Grains imported. imported.

Great bargains in dark, and black ground
Fancy Stripe Silks at 65, 75, and 850;
really desirable qualities and styles.
Colored Gros Grain Silks at a sacriide.
Lyons Cloak Velvets reduced 25 to 30 per

Lyons Cloak Veivets reduced 20 to 30 per cent.
Cloaks at astenishing reductions.
Ladies' Ali-Wool Beaver Cloaks, \$5, \$7, and \$8 each; former prices, \$10, \$12, and \$15.
Fur Beaver Cloaks, \$5; worth \$9 each.
Extra fine Chinchills, Fur Beaver, and Esquimaux Beaver Cloaks, nicely trimmed, \$12, \$15, and \$18: worth nearly double.
Great baryains in Shawls of ell kinds.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, 25c pair; worth 75 cts.
Ladies' Ribb'd Merino Hose, 15c; reduced from 30c.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers 50c each; worth 75c. worth 75c. Misses Fancy Wool Hose, 10c pair; worth

Bargains in Linens and House keeping Goods.

Irish Linens, slightly smoked and wet at a New York fire for half-price.

Great Reductions in Flannels, Blankets, &c. Cassimeres, Cloths, & Cloak-

ings greatly reduced. Embroideries at 50 cents on the dollar.

Furs at midsummer prices. The above are only a few among hundreds of other bargains.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Madison & Peoria-sts. ARTISTIC TAILORING. 10 PER CT. DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us during JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1876. Quality, Style, Fit, Durability. "Only so far as Dress springs from and illustr character, can it be admitted to the realm of art," WEDDING GABMENTS A SPECIALTY. EDWARD ELY.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between W. H. Banka and W. J. Hanna, under the firm manse of W. H. Banka & G. , is hereby dissolved by mutual consent; and said Banks hereby sells, assigns, and transfers to eath sans all the proporty and assets of said late firm of W. H. Banks & Co., in consideration of which said Hanna hereby assumes the outment of all debts owing by said late firm, and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that the said Hanna is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. In witness whereof, said W. H. Banks and W. J. Hanna have hereinto set their hands and seals, coths list day of January, A. D. 1876.

W. H. Banks.

W. H. BANKS, Having by the terms of the above dissolution, purchased the stock, fixtures, and entire interest of the late firm of W. H. Banks & Co., I will continue the farm machinery and seed bosiness on my own account, under the firm name of W. J. Hanna & Co.

W. J. HANNA,

34 and 35 South Canalet.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of Michael Cohen & Co., has this day been dissolved by fittual connecti, Michael Cohen paying all itabilities, and collecting all outstanding decis due the late firm.

Chiengo, Jan. 29, 1876.

NOTICE. The undersigned will continue in the Wholesale Me-tion Burines and Agency of the "Hall & Manning" Standard Spool Cotton. A full supply of all goods kept in this line will always be found at the old stand, Returning thanks for past patronage. The store will be slosed on Saturdays, MICHAEL COHEM, 124 South Franklin-st., near Madison.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Kelly & Reed has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. DAVID KELLY, DANIEL J. REED Jan. 22, 1876.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned will continue the live stock com-mission business at the Union Stock Yards under the firm name of Rader & Reed, DEPH L. RADER, Jan. 22, 1878. DANIEL J. REED.

DISSOLUTION.

The coparinership hereisforce existing under the firm name and style of Hoffheimer & Rosenheim is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nathan Hoffheimer is the only authorised person to receive debts due the earl firm, and all debts due by mid firm must be presented to him for actionment.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER, Chicago, Jan. 22, 1878. ALBERT BORRHHEIM. The undersigned will continue the wholesale liquor business, and while being thankful for past favors is the old firm would solicis the same for himself. NATHAN HOFFHEIMER.

SPECTACLES. -SIGHT IS TRICEIES

BRAZILIAN PHRELE SPECTACT.

diseases. A new tune comes out in not air weeks later it may be heard y boys in some obscure and distants which it has found its way in some staken to be a set known to itself. It is the same with thich creep over the country silently, and surely, although their means of the the skill of the most intelligent of the medical profession to divine. A has now been started, that the foot-disease, which is so prevalent among myeyed from one district to another, ding all the precentions taken against by birds. A wood-pigeon has, some Elgin Courant, been lately shot which has been declared by veterines and competent medical sunthorities are reidently affected by foot-and-se at the time of its death. The body rituante bird has, it is stated, been determinary Department of the Privy se, and it may throw new light on Another disagreeable notion has hat soap is an active agent in the of disease. The New York physicials of disease. The New York physicials of illness is occasioned by the impained in soap, especially in scended.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market Last Week Firm and Dull.

Depressing Influence of the Weather-New York Exchange Flat.

Provisions Active and Lower-Grain Easier -- Packing Rather Slow.

FINANCIAL.

the loan market offered few features for remark during last week. The prospect of change presented in the cold weather lasted but a day or two, and local in the cold weather lasted but a day or two, and local finances relapsed into their chronic condition, of alow collections, alwayish marketing of country produce, and consequent diminished supply of New York exchange, and a loan market tight in the country and not easy in the city. The unusual propertion of the means of Chicago banks that has been loaned to the country leaves the supply of funds an hand not more than enough to meet the local demands,—which are themselves increased by the torpidity of country trade. Towards the end of the week, Board of Trade men began to make inquiries for ac-

ment-day. There was no other new feature, and an market closed firm. es of discount at the banks are firm at 8@10 per

On the street good business paper is in request. New York exchange closed weak at par to 25c dis-sount between banks for \$1,600. The movement of currency to and from the country

by Manager D. R. Hal	le, of the Clearin	g-House, as 10
Date. Date. Wonday. Lucaday. Fuesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday.	3,985,984.47 3,810,431.11 3,537,029.69 8,108,396.43	Balances \$ 345,037.4 469,774.5 314,615.0 281,531.2 284,096.4 226,086.8
Total. Sorresponding week la	\$22,595,860,75	\$1,915,141.8

1876.

greater at this time than has ever before been the se. With this plethora the loan market is virtually point—loans to foreign countries have come almost to in end. There seems little likelihood of any great ins provement in trade or investments, and the surplus of loanable funds may therefore be expected to con-Upon the whole, therefore, says the London Econo-

Upon the whole, therefore, says the London Economist, we expect that there will, during the present year, so a general preponderance of cheap money, broken as ately by sudden augmentations or value, which will sot last long, which we hope will not be excessive in nagnitude, but which will be puzzling, because they cannot be foreseen. An ordinary low level, interspersed it irregular intervals with rapid and perplexing elevations, seems the present probability, though it is not a very cheerful one.

NEW YORK BANKS IN 1875 AND 1876. the legal-tenders \$9,718,700 less, the deposits \$16,801,100 less, the circulation \$7,831,600 less, and specie \$2,259,300

The figures showing the foreign trade of New York Inring the year 1875 have appeared during the past week. The total imports were \$340,655,650, which is a smaller amount than in either of the two preceding years. In 1870 the total imports were \$315,260,022; rom 1870 back to 1863 there is a decrease, the total in ng 1875 amounted to \$524,015,575, against \$545,102,502 in 1876. In 1876 there entered into these exports \$57,556,660 specie and bullion, in 1874 \$61,222,229, and in 1875 are traceable to the Transury poole shipments in 1875 are traceable to the Transury colley of funding 6-per-cent bonds into 5-per-cents, or what to the syndicate operations connected therewith. The gold price of \$100 greenbacks has ranged furing the week between \$33.85 and \$33.39,—New York Transury or the following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the

LAST WERE'S MONEY MARKET.

The rates for money have fallen during the week, both hare and in London. The cause of the full here say the return flow of currency from the West, the Sew York banks having gained more than \$5,000,000 n legal-tender notes, besides nearly half as much more in National-Bank notes. The surplus reserve of the sanks is now nearly \$14,000,000. In London, the nevement of specie to the Continent was checked by the advance of the Bank of England discount rate to 5 per cent, and the Bank has since gained specie; accordingly, though the Bank rate is still 5 per cent, there is no difficulty in getting "prime" three-months bills discounted elsewhere at \$3½ to 4 per cent. The turn towards case in the London money market as had little effect on securities. Here it has been fary different, and all securities which are safe investments have been in such demand as to advance prices materially. In addition, there has been a wery brist speculation in shares of sufficiently isoubtful value to create a difference of opinion as to what their market price should be. With the close of the year the large majority of professional speculators in Wall street were "short "of stocks, and they have tince, not feeling safe in their position, been huying them back, their purchases having created a demand unfificient to carry prices up from two to ten "points", in this covering movement several of the smaller bear "speculators have failed, and one Stock-Exthange house—Dichmson & Co.—of high standing, both in respect to character and means. The outside public have had little or nothing to do with the upward speculation, slithough there is a growing opinion hat railroad property has passed the point of extreme lepression for the next few years; this opinion being meouraged by the more economical management of railroad corporations, but chiefly by the motification of the Granger influence, as is shown by recent events in Wisconsin, where the Granger madness was most turned,—New York Nation.

cement to-day of the summary re sillings has faithfully and intelligently fulfilled the tuties of his position to the Department, and we un-terstand has given full sestifaction to the bank man-gers, who have entire confidence in his integrity and gers, who have entire confidence in his integrity and a his peculiar fliness for the place. He was the saistant examiner under Mr. Ripley, and when the fatter resigned to accept the office of resident of the Hills and Lesther Bank, Mr. Billings was very properly promoted to the flice of Examiner, and this position he has held fince that time to the estisfaction of all concerned and flower that time to the estisfaction of all concerned and flower than the city than the foverament is. It does not appear that Mr. Billings has been removed because of any disstitisfaction at Nashington with the way in which his duties have been performed, and there certainly has been me call for his removal here. The removal, therefore, appears to have been brought about because a place was rainted for a man rather than a man wanted for the place, and a good deal of indignation is expressed in banking circles that a change so uncalled for should have been so suddenly decided upon. The new Examiner, we understand, is Mr. George a. Bassett, Glerk of the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington for many verse. Franceid article Boston Lettin Advanced article Lettin Advanced article

for many years.—Financial article scriver, Jan. 19.	Eoston La	ily Ad-
GOVERNMENT BONI	06.	四四名
	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	12136	121%
United States 5-20s of '65		117
-20s of '65-January and July		119
-20s of '67-Junuary and July		121%
-20s of '68-January and July		122%
0-400	119	119%
Inited States new 5s of '81	117%	118%
Inited States currency 60	128%	
GOLD AND GREENBAG	CES.	1.
Gold was 11256@113.		Hill all
Greenbacks were 88%@88%con	the dollar i	a gold.
CITY AND COUNTY BO	NDS.	SH STEEL

Governments strong, and in some cases high.

Railroad bonds strong.

State securities quiet and strong.

Stocks opened strong and higher, but reacted during the last hour of business 1/2 to 1/2 from the highest point of the day. In the final dealings the market was steady, and in some cases prices recovered 1/2 to 1/2. Western shares continued to be the feature of the market, with Northwestern shares the strongest on the list. The transactions aggregated 134,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,000 western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 10,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 13,000 erg, 42,600 Lake Shore, 13,600 Ohio, 5,000 Wabash, and 4,000 Union Pacific.

The weekly bank stalement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$845,200; specie, decrease, \$355,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,205,000; creation, decrease, \$303,075.

Money market easy at 4/25. Prime mercantile paper, 5668 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer dispursed \$130,000; customs

(68 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$130,000; customs

eccipts, \$200,000; clearings, \$35,000,00 Bitcling quiet at 485@48-%. Coupons, '81 ... 121 /s New 5s.
Coupons, '65 ... 117 New 5s.
Coupons, '65 ... 118 / 10-40s, reg.
New ... 118 / 10-40s, coupon.
Coupons, '67 ... 120 /s Currencies ... Tennessee (e., old... 46 Virginia, new ... 41% Missouri 6e...

Tennessee, new 44% Missouri 6s. 102% Virginia 6s, old. 87

Western Union. 76% N. J. Central. 105% Pacific Mail. 37

Adams Express. 103

Adams Express. 103

St. Paul. 39

Wells-Fargo. 831/ 8t. Paul. 123/ Macrican Express. 65/ Wabesh. 6 6

U. S. Express. 57/ Wabesh. 6 6

Eric. 104/ Terre Haute. 108% Eric. 104/ Terre Haute pfd. 20 Terre Haute pfd. 20 Terre Haute pfd. 20 Chicago & Alton 102% Harlem pfd. 135

Harlem 125/ Ghicago & Alton 102% Chicago & Alton 102% U. P. stock. 67% Indiana Central. 4% Loke Shore. 67% Indiana Central. 4% Northwestern. 41% Northwestern 140 50% Central Pac. bonds. 103

C., C., C. & I. 53% U. P. bonds. 103

San Farancisco Maniers stocks. San Farancisco, Jan. 22 — The following quolations were called at the Stock Exchange to day: Connol, Virginia. 438/ Crown Point. 23%

were called at the Stock Exchange to-day:
Consol, Virginia. ai3s | Crown Point.
California. a636 | Yellow Jacket.
Segregated Belcher. 86 | Yellow Jacket.
Dplur. 994 | Aluba.
Choliar. 94 | Belcher.
Savage. 245 | Condence.
Imperial. 936 | Sierra Nevada.
Mexican. 934 | Schoequer.
Gould & Curry. 204 | Overman.
Beat & Belcher. 645 |
Hale & Noveross. 63 | Caledonia. RHODE ISLAND SAVINGS BANKS.

COMMERCIAL. TS OF THE FOREIGN LOAN MARKET POB The following were the receipts and shipments of les of produce in this city during the The London Recomment, in discussing the financial prospects of the year, remarks first on the fact that the plantifulness of lossable funds in Lombard street

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. 9,969 6,274 6,579
83,210 8,540 16,941
60,905 34,221 36,570
14,013 13,346 3,581
1,150 400 1,642
10,284 8,298 4,394
10,81 103,964 31,720
11,919 20,660
879,270 1,974,773 3,21,667
2,900 321,165
624,010 396,230 757,429
11,660 750,00 37,045
4,688 983 4,124
1,780 2,875 2,937
1,780 2,875 2,937
1,780 2,875 2,937

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city con-sumption: 4,661 bu wheat, 515 bu oats, 1,454 bu rye,331 bu barley.

Satuday morning: 1 car N. W. No. 1 wheat, 27 cars N. W. No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 30 cars No. 2 do, 31 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 13 cars no grade do (111 wheat); 28 cars high-mixed corn, 41 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars new mixed do, 21 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (108 corn); 5 cars white casts, 3 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 5 cars

The Designation of the Park To	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15,	Jan. 23.
Receipts-	1876.	1876.	1375.
Flour, bris	55.776	50,733	47,892
Wheat, bu	2 0,666	946,940	394,936
Corn, bu		344,486	297,526
Osts, bu	97,342	76,492	72,893
Rye, bu	6,50%	7,234	7,220
Barley, bu	119,830	61,600	48,073
Dressed hogs, No	16,477	15,537	25,068
Live hops, No		149.156	90,994
Cattle, No	19.064	18,044	20,032
Shipments-	is alleged to have	The Roll of	
Flour, bris	45,315	54,075	38,926
Wheat, bu	78,837	75,261	101,205
Corn, bu		149,050	157,579
Osts, bu		64,804	23,901
Rye, bu	1,374	3,136	8,070
Barley, bu	32,648	35,474	19,454
Dressed hogs, No.	10,105	8,722	23,144
Live bogs, No	10,469	13,569	39,230
Cattle, No		9,687	10,603

| Jan. 22, Jan. 15, Jan. 28, 1876, 1876, 1876, 1876, 1876, 1875, 1876, 1876, 1875, 1876, 1875, 1876, 1876, 1875, 1876, 1

May delivery, insured and locked up by capitalists to make interest on their idle money, and won't likely show itself until May comes. The bad roads in the country have prevented our receiving a large quantity, and will be apt to continue so for a good part of the next two months, thus preventing receipts. Then there has been such an army of short sellers, compared to which in numbers the locusts of Egypt would fall belind, each one selling every bushel he could get any one to buy, whether he had any money to protect his trade or not. This was the grand opportunity for the men that run the corners to step in and give the eaid bears a tap on their horns, and now it is well understood that they have got more wheat bought of the bears than can possibly be delivered let the roads be ever so good for the next forty days. So that now things look pretty blue for the bears. In short, the corner-runnars are masters of the situation.

COMMISSION,

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were unu HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually active for Saurday, with more excitement in the market than had been witnessed for two months previously. There was a decided turn downwards in prices, but it was small in extent compared to what was expected by many operators. The receipts of hogs were not large, but they were quoted lower, probably in anticipation of bigger supplies the coming week, and that reacted on product bringing out large offerings for future. uct, bringing out large offerings for future.

The Daily Commercial Report and Market Review

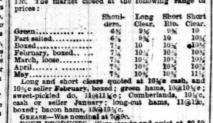
gives the following as the surpments of provision

Wock endrag Jan. 20, 1876. 6, 581 15, 619 1, 507 2, 561, 667 11, 503, 603 Singe work, 1875 6, 581 15, 619 1, 507 2, 561, 667 11, 503, 661 Same time '745 78, 718 52, 189 12, 488 12, 75, 751, 163, 46, 619 Same time '745 78, 718 52, 189 12, 560 12, 432, 721 62, 543, 753 Green Hams-Shipped for the week, 41,152 pieces, against 45, 568 pieces hame week last year; alone Nev. 1, 1875, 518, 439 pieces, against 451, 568 pieces the corresponding period in 1874.

"Includes all cut meats except S. P. hams and shoul The following table shows the number of hogs pack

and land of the street	To date,	To date,	packing
Points,	1875-'76,	1874-15.	1874-5.
Chicago	1.122,203	1,286,027	1,690,348
Cincinnati	480,433	459,000	560,164
St. Louis	263,770	360,000	462,246
Louteville		270,493	273,118
Milwaukee	148,000	195,000	236,596
Indianapolis		248,835	278,339
Peoria, 111		100,000	112,765
Des Moines	30,000	68,000	74,017
St. Joseph, Mo	62.000	114,883	114,880
Keokuk, Ia	23,800	70,000	72,000
Sabula, Ia	23,560	24,700	37,31
Cedar Rapids	56,132	41,301	*****
Cleveland	53,068	No report	80,268
Bolckow, Mo	*4,960	6,380	€,380
Spring Valley, O	*2,340	6,850	5,950
l'ekin, Ill	*12,000	17,000	17,000
Leavenworth, Kan			13,751
Bloomington, Ill	4,300	8,000	8,000
Carlisle, Ind		5,000	6,300

active at the decline, with considerable excitement at times, due to rather large offerings by leading opera-tors. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris cash at \$19.10 @19.20, the cutside for heavy; 250 bris seller January at \$19.15; 4,500 bris seller February at \$19.15@19.22%; 15,000 879,270 1,74,773,32,1,057 433 50,500 194,500 879,270 1,74,773,32,1,057 433 50,515 20,000 124,500 22,000 124,500 124,500 125,500



noted at 8%c. EREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was very dull, and little better than nominal at former prices. There was no demand from shippers, and scarcely any from the local trade, but holders were not anxious enough to sell to offer sensessions. Sales were restricted to 370 bris wi cessions. Sales were restricted to 3:0 oris winters, partly at \$7.00@\tau78; 100 bris spring extras, 100 bris superfines, and 50 bris rye flour, all on private terms. Total, 6:00 bris. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$5.00@\tau7.50; common to good do, \$4.75@5.50; apring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do,\$4.50@4.76; choice do, \$5.00@5.25;

\$4.00@4.40; good do,\$4.50@4.76; choice do,\$4.00@0.20; patents do, \$5.00@7.25; Minnesota,\$5.00@4.25; spring superfines, \$4.00@3.50; rye flour, \$4.20@4.25; and buckwheat do, \$5.00@5.50. Bran-Was more sotive, and flog per ton lower. Sales were 50 tons at \$11.00 on track. Sales were 50 tons at \$11.00 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$12.00 free on
board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Was nominal at \$14.50@15.00 for coarse

ers manifested little disposition to seil. There was some trading in the way of changing from January to February, the latter being at a discount of 36394c. The receipts were very light, but the stock in store has increased largely during the past week, which fact has induced some buyers to hold off. Seller the month or cash closed at 84,8414c. Seller February sold at 7847s4c, closing at the outside. March sold at 744c, and May was quoted at 68c. No. 3 was quiet and standy at 48c, and rejected slow at 33 @38c. Samples continue dull. Sales: 1,600 bu No. 2 at 814c; 80 but not selled at 31c; 800 but hy sample at 75-88c on track, and 400 but at 90c delivered. Total, 4,450 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Was firm under a continued good inquiry. Following are the quotations: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7%@9c; choice mediates um, 6%@7%c; good medium brush, 6%c; fair in-BUTTER-The market was fairly active, and, with

moderate stocks on hand, holders entertained firm riews. Sales were readily effected at the range of prices following: (Choice to fancy, yellow, 25,632c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, mon to choice roll, 18@23c. BAGGING—This market had no specially new fea-tures. Quiet still prevails all around, and the feeling remains easy at the quotations following: Stark A. 27c: Lewiston, 25%c; Montanp, 25%c; Outario, 25%c;

remains easy at the quotations following: Stark A.

27c; Lawiston, 25/c; Montany, 25/c; Outario, 25/c;
American A, 24c; Amoakeag, 24c; burlap bags. 4 bu, 14/35c; do 5 bm, 15/361c; grannies, single, 15/361c;
do, double, 25/3/c.

CHEESZ—There was a rairly satisfactory movement in this staple, the call from the country trade being more than ordinarily good for the season. Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote choice to fancy fall-made full-cream factory at 12/c/613/c, and lower grades at 9/31/c.

COAL—The coal market was destitute of new features. A fair demand was reported at the annered range of prices: Lehigh \$10.00,210.50; Lackswamns, range and nut, \$10.00; do, egg. \$9.50; cannel, \$7.005, \$6.00; Eries, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$7.50/8.00; Hocking Valley, \$6.50; Indians block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Onlo, \$6.50; Indians block, \$6.50; Baltimore & Onlo, \$6.50; Indians block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Onlo, \$6.50; Indians block, \$6.50; Indians, \$6.50; Indians, \$6.50; Indians, \$6.50; Indians, \$6.50; Indian

Rice-Rangoon, \$%@7c; Carolina; 7%@8c; Louisiana, \$%@7%c.
Corram-O. G. Java, 32%@33%c; Java No. 2, 29%
@33%c; choice to fancy Rio, 23%@24c; good to prime do, 23%@23%c; common to fair, 72@22%c; roasting, 30%@ile; Singapore Java, 25@32c; Cotta Rica, 24@28c; Marcaillo, 24@23c; granulated, 11@11%c; crushed, 11%
@11%c; powdered, 11@11%c; granulated, 11@11%c; A, standard, 19%c; do No. 2, 10%c; B, 9%c; extra C, 9%c; C No. 2, 9%c; gollow C No. 1, 9%c; choice brown, 9@9%c; fair to prime do, 8%@3%c; common do, 7%@8%c; choice mohases sugar, 9@3%c; common do, 7%@8%c; choice mohases sugar, 9@3%c.
SINUTE-California augar-loaf drips, 73@3%c.
SINUTE-California augar-loaf drips, 13@36c; diamond drips, \$1.0%@1.0; silver drips, extra do, 50% 60c; Now Orleans mohases, choice now, 65@68c; do prime, 55@38c; do common to good, 4@38c; Porto Rico molases, 50@38c; common molases, 50@38c; porto Rico molases, 50@38c; common molases, 50@38c; porto Rico molases, 50@38c; common molases, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 58@42c; blackstrap, 50@31c, 18@10c; cloves, 58c; cassis, 30@ 32c; pepper, 18@18%c; natimes, \$1.25@1.50; Calcutta ginger, 15%clife%c. Scars—True Blue, 6%c; German hottled, 6%@7c; White Lily, 6%@6%c; White Lily, 6%@6%c; White Lily, 6%@6%c; White Lily, 6%@6%c; haven Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4%@5c. Stance—Excelsiot, laundry, 6%@47c; do, gloss, 7%@9c; do, corn, 7@9%c; Kingaford, pure, 7%c; do silver gloss, 9%@9%c; do corn, 10@10%c.

HAY—The receipts were small, but the market ruled weak, as there was very little inquiry; and the slock has accumulated within the past few days, and sellers weak, as there was very little inquiry and the stock has accumulated within the past few days, and seliers generally are anxious to sell out. We quote: No. 1 timothy, \$13,00,214,00; No. 2 do, \$12.00; mired do, \$10,00,214.00; prime upland prairie, \$1,00,210.00; No. 1 do, \$1,00,28,00; slough, \$7.00.

No. 1 do, \$1,00,28,00; slough, \$7.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were limited to 100 tiris at \$1.05 per galion. New York was quoted at \$1,10%.

HIDES—Were solling chiefly at the inside prices. The offerings were fair. We quote: Green city butchers', \$4,600; green cured, light and heavy, 76,76%; green frozes, 60; green east, 126,12%; fint, dry hide kip and east, 16,2610,c; green middles, 129,12%; deacon skins, 46,250c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and tranded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, par h. 30,235c.

HOPS—Were very full at 6,200c, the outside for very choice. Exporters are buying in New York, but prices are said to be very low, and there is at the moment little prospect of an advance, as the supply is liberal.

IRON AND STERLE—Were in moderate demand. Common iron is quoted tolerably desady at the given rates. Nails are selling at \$1,00. Following are the revised quotations: Common iron, 2% or sites; horse-shoe iron, 4c; Norway iron, 2% of 3/c; Norway nail rods, 969%; Engrish spring steed, 8/4,010; American east spring steed, 11,612; steel tire, 3/-ioch, 7%6 sc; tool steel, American, cast, ic; de English, 29c.

LUMBER—Continues quiet, Farasworth & Jardine's wood circular, dated Liverpool, Dec. 31, says of Canada woods that the stock of yellow pine is only about half what it was last eason, and prices have taken a considerable turn upward in consequence. Oak, elm, seb, and time desla have also advanced, and American walnut sells readily at full prices. We again quote:

American wamus sees readily at an proquote:
First and second clear
Third clear, 1 inch
Third clear, thick
Clear flooring, first and second, rough.
Clear siding, first and second, rough.
First common siding.
Filooring, first common, dressed.
Filooring, second common, dressed.
Box boards, A.
Box boards, A.
A stock boards, I) and 12 in.
B stock boards.
C stock boards.
C stock boards.

Shingles on track

Chiles—The oil market presented no new feature. Trade was dull, as is to be expected at this stage of the season. Prices ruled sizedy, as follows: Carbon (stantard while). 115 deg. test, 135 (24) et oil limois isgal test 150 deg., 144/20 be; db head-light, 175 deg., 174/20 Estra winter lard pd., \$1.080,110; No. 1, \$1.00 No. 2, 78(25) et limoed, raw, 6xc; boiled, 67c; while winter bisched, 78(28) et; sprin, \$2.15(2,125); neat foot oil, strictly pure. \$1.5(2,125); neat foot oil, strictly pure. \$1.5(2,125); neathfoot oil; strictly pure. \$1.5(2,125); neathfoot oi natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 33c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@3c.

FOULTRY AND GAME—Foultry was rather slow, and casier, the soft weather causing buyers to hold off. The offerings were underste, though geese were in excessive supply, and lite were almost unsalable. Game was steady, the offerings being small: Chickens, 16@16 per b.; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 9@11c; geese, 10@c; 20 per doz; prairie chickens, \$5.00c, 5.00; partridges, \$5.50; quail, \$2.500;3.00; venison, saddles, 10@12c; do carcasses, 5a 7c.

FOTATOES—The farmers are supplying the city at 25c per sack (1% bu), and the stock held on the street is ample to meet the wants of the small trade. No car lots are arriving.

is ample to meet the water of the mean trade, no tar-lots are arriving.

SEEDS—Clover advanced 10@15c under a continued good demand and limited offerings. Mediums soid at \$8.10@8.15, and mammoth at \$1,20@2.52. Thinothy was dull and easier, \$2.45 being the outside for prime. Hungarian and millet were both firm at \$0@55c, the offerings and receipts being very light. The Hun-garian stored here is not offered. Flax was steady at \$1,202.12.

onerings and receipts being very light. The Hungarian stored here is not offered. Flax was steady at
\$1.30,\$1.45.

SALT—Dealers report a steady market and a
fair trade for the time of year: Onendaga and
Saginaw, fine, \$1.35; Canada do, \$1.40; ordinary
coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with
bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.50.

TEAS—There was just a fair movement and nothing more. An easy feeding prevailed, but the wealness did not amount to a decline: Gunnowness did not amount to a decline:
JunnaLine Junna-

LIVE STOCK

Total.... 1,232 1,852 1,689 1,740 1,868 1,191 1,612 3,255 2,372 2,179 8,381 9,406 9.115

East, and the resulting depreciation of values, led to a general curtailment of operations on the part of chippers, and, under heavy receipts, most of the advance gained here during the previous week has been lost. Not only have the Eastern shipments from here been large for the seasoe, but it is understood that the amount of stock going forward by the way of the Toledof & Wabash Road is unusually large. Consequently at all the Eastern live-stock centres there has been for a number of days past an over-supply of booves, and a shrinkage in values ranging from 1/2 to le per lb is the result. Here the decline has been 3/2 %. The recent reduction may lead to a leasened supply for the current week, and it is not improbable that prices may react a trifle, but any considerable advance will inevitably call out increased receipts, when down goes the market again. Fewer choice cattle were offered than during the previous week, but the general average was not greatly inferior, the larger part consisting of fair to good steers, weighing from 1,106 to 1,356 lbs, for which the ruiling figures were \$1.75@4.65. Old cows and thin, rough, through Texans sold at \$2.50@2.75, while for extra grades as high as \$6.00@4.62 was in a few instances paid. Early in the week the soft weather kept dressed leef shippers out of the market, but later there was a liberal demand from that source. The week closed on a quiet and firm market.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fix, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fix, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,400 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Well-fattened steers, and common to choice sows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Well-fattened steers, but the improvement was lost the following day (Threaday), the residual of the common cettle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Well-fattened steers, and common to choice own, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Choice In many sections of t

observable. Of what may be classed as "extra" grades the number is increasing, though not more rapidly than is the proportion of unevan and mixed lots. Saturday's trading was principally accomplished at 37.0027.23 for packing hogs, and at \$1.0027.23 for packing hogs, and at \$1.0027.20 for per 100 hs. We quote closing prices at \$2.00027.26 for peor to choice packing hogs, and at \$7.30027.40 for choice to extra shipping grades. The range of the market one year ago was \$4.00027.00.

SILEEP—The market was active and firm from the opening to the close of the week. With a good local and shipping demand to supply, the pens were kept cleared at \$4.0002.45 9 for common to medium, and at \$4.7003.50 for good to really choice grades. Inferior sold at \$1.7603.00, and extra at \$5.650\$5.75.

CATTLE-Slow; very little doing, and prices unchanged. RECEIPTS-Hogs, 2,735 head; cattle, 200. TELECRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 108; No. 2, 20 00, pring, No. 1, 98 10d; No. 2, 88 6d; white, No. 1, 108 5d;

LIVERFOOL, Jan. 22-2 p. m .- Markets unchanged LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22-Evening.-Breadstuffs un PROVIDIONS—Unchanged,
YARNS AND FARRICS—At Manchester quiet and un-

hanged.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—AMERICAN SECURITIES—The fol-Lowing are the opening prices of American securities: 5-20s of '65, 105%; '678, 100; 10-40s, 107; funded loan, 104%; Eric Railway shares, 14%; Eric preferred, 29%. LONDON, Jan. 22.—PETBOLEUM—Refined, 10%@11d.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Demand good;
sales, 9,600 bales; prices generally steady; questations unchanged; receipts, net, 4,108 bales; gross,
4,759; exports to the Countinent, 4,360; to Great
Britain, 3,838; stock, 315,394. BAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet at 12%c: net resavannan, sen. 22.—cotton quiet at 12%; metre-ceipta, 1,988 bales; gross, 2,034; experts to the Conti-nant, 2,600; coastwise, 126; sales, 1,038. CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%; not receipts, 1,328 bales; experts coastwise, 113; sales, 1,200. 113; sales, 1,200.
Galvestor, Jan. 22.—Cotton steady; middlings, 125;c; net receipts, 1,559 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,245; coastwise, 413; sales, 2,542.
MORILE, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 124;6; net receipts, 2,643 bales; exports coastwise, 91; sales, 2,000.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.
BOSTON, Jan. 22.—For wool the demand has been rather limited, the market being quiet, with no change in prices. Holders indifferent about selling. Ohlo and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and XX, 45@48c; medium and No. 1 at 46@50c; XXX and pick-lock, 50@55c; Michigan Record, 40,424 for X. Wisconstitutes. Michigan fleeces, 42@43c for X : Wisconsin fleeces, 4: @43c. The entire sales of fleece wool may been only 137,800 pends. Fulled wools, good super, and X meet with fair demand. Low grades very dull.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New YORK, Jan. 22.—There was a fair movement in prints, cambries, and cetten hosiery, but the general market was quiet. Cotton goods are in moderate request, and leading makes of brown and bleached goods firmly held. Cottonades in fair demand. Cloths and decakins quiet, but cassimeres in steady demand. Printed satinets moving in fair quantities. Foreign goods very doil. PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—Crude petroleum active a \$2.02% bid, \$2.05 asked, at Parker's, for immediate CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22. Petroleum firm; st. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 test, 11c; 150 State test, 12c; Michigan test,

WOOL—Western manufacturers are sending in small orders for various grades, but the general manufacturers are sending in and light-mixed Western at 47%c. And light-mixed Western at 47%c. The washed, prime. 48%50c; do, poor to good. The washed, prime. 48%50c; do, poor to good. 48%46c; washed feece, fine, good-conditioned, 30%46c; washed feece, fine, good-conditioned, 30%46c; washed for prime steam. WHISEY—Market steady; sales 100 bris at \$1.10% per galox, fine heavy to light, 25%26c; do, coarse and medium, 30%33c; pulled, 33%36c. gallon.
GROCERIES. Sugar. Market unchanged, with mod GROCERIES. Sugar. Market unchanged, with mod erate inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 8,88% prime, 8%c; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana, 8 1-928% coffee. Market steady, with a jobbing inquiry; fliquoted at 16% 19% oin gold, and Maracaito at 186 20 to gold. quoted at 16½ @19½c in gold, and marrament in gold.

Tallow rules steady and in fair request; country and city quoted at 969½c.

Nrw Torn, Jan. 24.—**LOUR—Quiet; receipts, 9,000 bris; No. 2, \$3.2564.00; superfine State and Western, \$4.2564.15; common to good cutre, \$5.0663.35; good to choice, \$5.4065.90; white wheat extra, \$5.006, 20; extra Otto, \$5.996.7.25; bt. Louis, \$5.9068.00; 1.20; extra Otto, \$5.996.7.25; bt. Louis, \$5.9068.00; 7.25; choice to double extra, \$1.3069.00. Rye flopring \$1.3069.00; https://doi.org/10.1006/10.1

7.20; extra Onto, \$5.00@7.25; Sc. Louis, \$5.00@4.00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to paines, \$5.50@7.25; choice to double extra, \$1.50@5.00. Rye flour dull at \$4.20@5.25.

Cons. Meat.—Unchanged.

Grank—Wheels, receipts, 19.000 bit; spring, no grade, \$5.00@1.20; No. 1 spring, \$1.36%41.00; do, ungraded, \$1.00@1.20; No. 1 spring, \$1.36%41.00; do, ungraded, \$1.00@1.20; No. 2 Milwauthee, afloat, \$1.20@1.20; No. 3 do, \$1.19; No. 2 Milwauthee, afloat, \$1.20@1.20; No. 3 do, \$1.19; No. 3 Milwauthee, afloat, \$1.20@1.20; No. 3 do, \$1.00@1.00; No. 1 miter Pennsylvania, \$1.47; white Michigan, \$1.46; anther Pennsylvania, \$1.47; No. 9 thicago seving, \$1.40@1.25; No. 3 do, \$1.00@1.00; Rye market dull; State of ared at 93c. Barley quiet: No. 3 Canada, \$1.00. Mart quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, with a fair demand and unchanged, receipts, \$6,000 bu. Oata, receipts, \$1,000 bit; a shade frumer; mixed Western and State, \$500 Har—Firm; shipping, \$50c.

Har—Firm; Seetern and Western and New York State, 10.20.60; California, 17.200c.

GROCHIUS—Hib coffee quiet but firm; cargoes, 10.000; Mye; jobbing, 16.200.00; in splith, \$2.00.00; in spli

Arte, and Arte dull. Beef unchanged. Wool.—Firm; domestic fleece, 42@05c; pulled, 27@48c; unwashed, 15@38c; Texas, 15@38c.
Phovisions—Fork—Market dull. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer. Western, 9%43%c. Beef and eut meals quiet; middles do; Western long cloer, 19%c; city do, lic. Lard—Market casisr; prime steam; 12.70@1.75 cash; 12.75 January and Pebraary; 12%c March; \$12.00@13.5.33 April; \$13.13% May.
BUTTER—Choice, arm; others heavy; Western, 16@25c; State, 20@31.
Culesas—Firm at 6@12%c.
WHEYAL—Manufactured copper steady at 23@23%c; pig iron, Scotch, quiet and unchanged; American dull at \$1; un@23.0; Prossia sheeting, 11%(213c.)
NAHA—Unchanged.

NAILS—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

And. E.—PETROLEUM — Firm; refined, 13 % (1.3 %); crude, 11 % (1.3 %).

Chovenessed—\$12.56612.50.

FLOUR—Inactive; Minnesota, \$5.75.26.40; State, Ohio, and Indiana, \$5.00@6.50; high grades, \$7.00@6.50. 6.50.
Grans—Whest quiet but stoody; Pennsylvania red, \$1.3:@1.38; amber, \$1.42; Western red, aprouted, \$1.05@1.12. Corn quiet and wesk; yellow, 55@60c; white, 67@60c. Oats elow; white, 44@48c.
Provisions—Quiet; new mess perk, \$20.75. Best hams, \$2.5.06@23.09; ambited do. \$15.00@16.09; packed do. \$12.00@12.25; green do. \$10.25. Lard, \$13.00@18.50.

do, 112.00312.25; green do, 31.12.

WHITSKY—Iron-bound, \$1.11.

BUTTESS—Market dull: New York State and Bradford County extra, 28633c; Western, 246-25c; Western rolls, 18622c.

CHERSE—Quiet: New York, 121(2131/2c; Western, 121(2131/2c) 213c.

EGGS—Market dull: Western Trash, 22333c. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.-Flour-Steady and

inchanged.

Gharr-Whest quiet and firm; Pennsylvania red,
Il.38(61.40. Other unchanged. Cora firmer; Western
mixed, new, opened at 65% c and closed at 61% c. Oata
nominally unchanged. Hay-Dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, \$22.003 25.00. Provisions—Quiet and firm. Pork—New, 271.002
Provisions—Quiet and firm. Pork—New, 271.002
21.5. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 363.40; clear rib, 10%
(allc, loose; packed, 5%(6)11%c. Bacon—Shoulders,
9%(6)2%; clear rib, 12%(6)2%; chams, 13%(2)66.
Lard dull and steady; cruds, 12%(6)36; reducd, 10% @13%c, BUTTER-Unchanged. PETBOLEUM-Unchanged.

COPPER—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at \$1.31.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.09; hard, \$1.18; No. 2 Milwaukee, 100; February, \$1.001; hard, \$1.20%; No. 3, \$35;c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 65c. Oats dull and lower: No. 2, 32c. Barley quiet; No. 2 nominal at 25c, cash and February; No. 3, 56c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 68c.

Provetnoss—Less active and a shade casier; mess pork, \$12.05. Lard quiet; kettle, 12%c; steam, \$12.05. Sweet-pickled hams, 11.411%c; dry salted shoulders, 7c. 100se; mjddcs, 10.210/2, boxed. Dwassed hogs dull and easier at \$2.10.

RECLIFYS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 55,000 bu.

SHIPMENTE—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTE—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 22.—PLOUS—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 while Michigan, \$1.38; No. 1 amber Michigan, \$1.34; February, hell at \$1.25; \$1.91% offered; March, \$1.27; February, 19.30; No. 2 amber, \$1.07; No. 2 red, May, held at \$1.35; \$1.91% offered; March, \$1.27; February, \$1.30; No. 2 amber, \$1.07; No. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; hog. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.00; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.000; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.000; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.000; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.000; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.50%; low mixed, \$1.000; no. 2 red, May, held at \$1.5 COFFEE-Quiet and unch WHISEY-Dull of \$1.11.

ST. LOUIS.

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ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled; No. 2 red winter, \$1.55 bid cash; sales at \$1.85% g1.50 March; \$1.60 April; No. 3 do, \$1.37 bid cash; \$1.35 tid should have an interpt. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, \$0.3 do \$1.20 March; \$1.35 tid should have cash; \$40 February. Oats—No. 2, \$55,000 cash; \$55,000 c

FINANCIAL "1.500.000"

WINTER RESORTS. FLORIDA.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, on St. James Park, Jack-onville, Florida, now open for guests, in new, con-plete, and first-class in every respect. UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

HEARSES. argest Variety, Finest Designs. Prices from \$400 to \$3,500. GLASS FRONT LANDAUS, Approved Styles, four sizes. Coaches and Pami-ty Carriages made to order. All kinds of Glass bent to order. CRANE, BREED & CO.

\$5.00 Packages

683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR

TRIBUNE OFFICE

Bills of National Currency,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTMER OF TRAIN German Emigrants Are

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS - T Saturday or cepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 4a rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. 5 Daile.

Milwaukee Passenger. (11:00 p. m. 120 p. m. 5Milwaukee Passenger. (11:00 p. m. 100 p.

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Mail (via Main and Air Line) 5:00 a. m 8:10 p. m 9:20 p. m 8:20 p. m 9:20 p.

CHICAGO. As You a St. LOUIS.
and Chicago, Kaneas (Vity and Denner Shari Lian,
Delsa Desoi, 1791 Stds. hours Andrews. below.
Officer 2t Desoi, and 127 Rendelphoret.

Kansas City and Denver Fast Ez. 12:00 noon 3:31s.m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex. 9:20 n.m. 7:31s.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Taxas 12:30 n.m. 7:31s.m.
Paorfi Day Express
Oricogo & Padenah Halfrond Ex. 9:30s.m. 7:32s.m.
Oricogo & Padenah Halfrond Ex. 12:38 noon 2:31s.m.
Joliet & Dwignis Accommodation. 4:30 n.m. 9:20s.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BALL ROLL Drien Davol, corner Musicon and Canal-sts. Role of South Charle-st., opposite Sherman Boses, und at Doc.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota
Hapress.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night
Passenger.
All trains run via Milwankes. Tickets for St. Paden
Minnesople are good either via Madban and Prairie to
Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wiscons.

Depot fost of Laborat. and foot of Lanaparamete.

Opier, 121 Ranchipher, mar Clark

Leave. Arriv.

St. Louis Express. St. 6. 10 m. F. 15 p. m. St. Louis Fast Line. St. 6. 10 p. m. F. 15 p. m. St. Louis Fast Line. St. 6. 10 p. m. 7. 10 p

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON A UNINOY RALEDA

"Rr. Sandays. †Rr. Saturday. †Rr. Monday Nobel Office, 10. Clark-th., terrair of Frankington, Publicates, and at Deput, 12. Welliebn-at., career Manager, 278ths base from Especial Deputing.

Day Express—Pollsyna Described Brilling.

Leave. Arriv.

Day Express—Pollsyna Described.

Ing-Room Sleeping Cars. to New York without change... 8:39 a. m. 5:39 a. m.

From Bepole, Jose Labe and Executy, wend-its

Indianguelle, Louisville & Cincianati Night Express (dally).

808 p. m. 1154 m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOPO LIVE

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LIUIS RAILEGAS.

PITTSBURG, FT. WATNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

pulsy leave from your of Esposition Building and fee at Thempt-second at Thempt-sec

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLATO & PACIFIC RALLROAD.

Onesia, Learnery the Middleson K. Course, Learnery the Middleson K. Course

OCEAN NAVIGATION

National Line of Steamships

National Line of Steamships

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOW & AND LAWSPOOL

ROGLAND, 4.99 town. Saturday, Jan. 20, at 19 ac

SEAIN, 4.97 town. Saturday, Jan. 20, at 19 ac

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The General Transstirates Company's Mail Steamer between New Year and Harre, via Physically Translated Versearts on this revorate route for 182 Commission thetang more settimed than any others, and and the Plac No. 65, North River, as follows ... Stranslay, Jis. M. LABRADUR, Mail Stranslay Company (1988)

STAR BALL LINE.
UNITED STATES & REALL MAIL STRANSHIPS
Saling results of west, month from Watson's Wast.

For Para, Pernambuca, Rekia, and Rio Americ, and S. Johns, Porto Rico.

NELLAE MARTIN, 5,900 tons, Thursday, Pab. 3.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, Feb. 23, 31 p. 3.

J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, March 24, 41 p. 3.

These stranders are perfectly new, with all the lamburg provenience, having first class passenger accommo

mg & New York * 8:15 a. m. * 9:20 p. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

| Lease | Arriva

Lagra. Arrise.

6:10 a m. 6:10 a a 8:30 a.m. 9:30 a 5:15 p. m. 8:30 a 9:40 p. m. Hill a 1:0:20 p. m. 9:300 a a

CHICAGO & NORTHNESSERN RULEDAN Offices, & Claricat, (Sherman House), and 15 cm.

Treated in Louisiana. The "Nation" Thinks Jeff Davis Unfit for Amnesty.

> Certs in the War Department--Hendricks and Morten.

POLITICAL

LOUISIANA KNOW NOTHINGISM.

Itimois State-Zeitung, Tit unst.

The State-Zeitung of Friday has has the following editorial: For the last fifty years Know-Nothingism has chiefly raged in the three former share States of Maryland, Kentmity, and Louisians States of Maryland, Kentmity, and Louisians and Allerians of Maryland, Kentmity, and Louisians and Allerians of Louisians and Allerians of Louisians and Lou ists. It has to a great extent disappeared from the first two, but in Louisiana there still prevails

the first two, but in Louisians there sail prevals among the native Crecies, as well as those who among the native Crecies, as well as those who call themselves poor angle-Saxons, the gloomiest and most persecuting spirit of rativism and hatred for foreigners.

This feeling prevails especially in the rural sections of Louisiana against German emigrants. The telegraph briefly announced recently that in the Parish of West Felicians two German in the Parish of West Felicians two German families, Kruse and Albers, had been essalled by hard who burned down Kruse's house, and shand she burned down Kruse's huse, and drove the families in a bitter cold aght from their beds out on to the road. John Albers drove the families in a little contagn, and their beds out on to the road. John Albers describes this double violence in a letter to the Desisohe-Zeitung of New Orleans, as follows:

On the 22d of December of last year I reached Now Orleans in company with my wife and five children, or combor, with my brother-in-law, w. E. Kune, we combor, with my brother-in-law in the combor of the moraling of the 5th of January, as were as washened by a feastful noise and were violently expelled amid threats and insulis. After we all had been driven out of the house, and were violently expelled amid threats and insulis. After we all had been driven out of the house insulis about fifteen men on hopseleack armed with guns and pistois and masked. Our prayers and entresities that they would allow us to at least take covering enough to cover us were in vain. They handly gave us time enough to get out of the house. The children were put out naked, and my wife, win has been general for seven mouths, was heaten and cruelly maltreated. Then the band set fire to the dwelling-house and to the outoriding, and, when any of our family trained to save some clothes, the arkices were threat into the flames. I lost all my papers, tools, ciphes, bedding,—in short, all I had,—and was suddenly reduced to a destitute con litton.

The above description of Albers is confirmed the flames. who save that the strocity inflicted upon the

roor people cannot be painted in too broad colors. That the above atrocity is not an isolated instance is confirmed by a further statement of the Beutsche-Zeitung of similar cocurrence which have takes place since 1873.

The Legislature of Louisians has requested the Government to anot income the Government to anot the factural government for aid. The infernal spirit of hadred to foreigners cannot be expelled by such measures. It is only checked for the time beting. Therefore it is the duty of every honest paper to warn the Germans of the United Sestes and of the old Fatherland against emigration to Louisians After the War the Rebels in the interior of Louisians After the War the Rebels in the interior of Louisians after the war the Rebels in the interior of Louisians after the war the Rebels in the interior of Louisians after the war the Rebels in the interior of Louisians of Louisians bould persent them that the fodus trious German should cultivate it and mathimself and the country prosperous.

This same spirit displays itself, though not a first in so broad a fasaion, in the Rebel Democracy of Texas, which has set aside all provisions for the benefit of emigrants, see pecially Germans, with a stroke of the pen, and, by the passage of a stupl and tyrannical local option temperance law, trying to drive away from Texas that German immigration to which it mainly owns its prosperity. Such shameful acts on the part of forme Rebels agains: Germans must cartainly be condemned in this Centenoial year, although ther are not lacking those among the German-Americans who seem to think that every condemnator ry word ever mentioned, even of the misdeeds of liebols, is an attack on the spirit of general forgiveness and love. We desire to be excused in the Rebels, is an attack on the spirit of general and thousands of worthy Germans the objects of its assaults.

poses a Democratic paper, and the strongest or done or proposed by the Republican party. It its last issue it devotes its leader to the Amnest question, and comes to the conclusion that Jef Davis ought not to be politically rehabilitated We make the extracts from the article: We for our part, should be inclined to exclude his from the benefits of the proposed amnesty, ev proper treatment for Federal prisoners, and ever if the treatment of the Confederate prisoners had been all that it is said on the Northern sid to have been,—for reasons which we produced in great part, after his capture in 1965, and

my more than any other man at the South? table answer is, that it is the Southern people who answer is, that it is the Southern people who is leeted him. They made him the President the Confederacy occanse he was the most pron bent man in the movement which led to t Confederacy. He hore a leeding part in orga-lzing and directing it, and was the foremost re-resentative of its temper and aims. In shot the selection of him was a strong but cared resentative of its temper and aims. In the the selection of him was a strong but care recognition of his claims to be considered, mathan any other man, responsible for the Rebe ion, and he did his best during the War to jutify the selection by his acts and language. Inver once, during his administration, suggest in the remotest way a possibility of peace or corollation, and he spoke in published speed of the Northern people in terms which probable to the Northern people in terms which probable of the Northern people in terms which probable of the Northern people in terms which probable in modern times, employed towards civilized enemy. Down to the last kick in last ditch, he did what he could to prevent arrangement of any modius viscadi between North and South. In short, if any one ought he war man.

But, then, there is no practical end that know of to be served by maxing Jefferen Dasgain competent to hold office, for this is all this inclusion in the amnesty would amount this present disabilines in no way damage him body or estate. He holds property, can see a be sued come and go, like other mee. If suffers at all for taking his share in the Rebelli.

again competent to hold office, for this is all the inclusion in the annessy would amount. His present disabilines in no way damage him body or exate. He holds property, can see a be sued, come and go, hise other men. If suffers at all for taking his share in the Rebdiline suffers only in mind, and that he suffers mud there is ne good reason for helieving, he were smessied, however, thore can be it doubt than an early opportunity would be the to send him back to the House or the Sant and the question now is whether the North; really, even by fair-minded Boutherners, be pecked to expose itself to a contingency of kind, and whether it would be well for it to de The South can, after complete defeat in "and such a war!—hardly call on the vid for the suppression of every species of smoothithy and the effacement of every trace of dinary human pride. There are some significant of the suppression of every species of smoothithy and the effacement of every trace of dinary human pride. There are some significant of the suppression of every species of smoothithy and the effacement of every trace of the suppression over the past, which peevie have won, after fighting hard and losing hamillion of men, may surely be allowed to play, and there could hardly be a smaller milder sign than the relegation of it. Jeffan Davis to private life for the reas of his different to the previous rebellions on two ground that its object was the preservation and petuation of slavery, and that it had broken under a Constitution which gave perfe free play to all peaceful efforts to ensure the suppression of these grounds, too, it scribed the moral guilt of the promoters of insurrection in terms of unprecedented venesse. Now, it will not do act as if this was all buncombe, as if all the moral heat wrath of that period were due to the passion the burdened self-respect, sequires in so exclude him at very simply a mistaken politician who had lived his errors. A decent regard for the op of mannind, even if we are not burdened self-respect, sequires i

Cobin Piennes, 675; Intermediate, 66; Succept, Excursion tickets, \$130; Prepaid Steorage continuous as Apply as Control Preigns Depot Lake Shore St. R. B. G60, MCDONALD, August. SCALES: SCALES

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Fast of Laboret, and your of Themer selection of Contract, southeast corner of all Pulser House. day Ex. '2" Saturday and Sunday Ex. | Daily CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. g Express. 9:45 a. m. 4:00 p. m. press. 17:00 a. m. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & UUINCY RAILROAD Leave. | Arrus S City, Leavesaworth, A: 10:50 x m. 4:50 p. m. 10:50 x Sandays, †Er. Saturday, #Ex. Monday Office, 101 Clarker CHICAGO LINE Lorn Slappi C Care, to York without change ... 8:55 a. m. 8:56 a. m. is Hipras - Pailtinan Pail-Drawing-Roam Sloeping and Hotel Cars ... 5:05 p. m. kild p. m. line running the notel care to New York KANRAKEE LINE. INCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOPO LINE BURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LIUIS RAILROLZ. os, Pittsburg & New York styless. B. 1988 Styles. m. 8 20 p. m. a. Pittsburg & New York Express(daily). 7.30 s. m. SBURG, FT. WATNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leate. - | Arrive. recepted. | Daffy | Except Mondays. | Ri-BALTIMORE & ONIO RAILROAD. The from year of Laporition Building and for many-seconds. From corn or Austron-et. and bear. Chyuftee, Di. Greek. A., corner of Wash. Lease, | Arrive. 3:10 p. m. 19:30 p. m. 5:08 p. m. 19:30 p. m. GO. ROCK ISLATO & PACIFIC RAIL ROAD. Grand Picific Hotel. overe the Atelison R. 10:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 a. ional Line of Steamships. 606 tons. Thursday, Jan. 20, at 11s at 5, 5, 24 tons. Saurday, Jan. 20, at 7s. m. 4, 5, 74 tons. Saurday, Jan. 20, at 7s. m. 4, 57 tow. Thursday, Feb. 3s to 3s. mage. 80 and \$70 conveney. However, 10 and upwaris on Great Britain. There Clark and Randelph-ats. (opposite new Joseph Contego.) IRECT LINE TO PRANCE. al Transstante Company's Mail Steamers Yests and Havro, via Primonta, The solts on this favorite route for the Confident settinety tann any other, will sail free settinety tann any other, will sail free settinety tann any other, will sail free settinety, as follows: Stignur. North Raver, as follows: Satisfut: S TAR BALL LINE. ATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS Vestern Steamship Line.

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

PAIREANKS, MORES & OB.
111 à 113 Lake St., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. RIVAL AND DEPARTMENT OF TRAINS PLANATION OF REPERENCE MARKS — T Saturday or d. "Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. "Sunday excepted." CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Opines, & Giardel. (Sherman House), and is Canal.

st., corner Marison-st., and at the depost. Leque. | Arrive. (ris Main and Air Line) ... 5-70 a. m. 8-10 p. m. masto Accommodation ... 4-70 p. m. 10-20 a. m. sate Express (daily) ... 5-10 p. m. 10-20 a. m. 8-20 p. m. 10-20 a. m. 8-20 p. m. 10-20 a. m. 8-20 p. m. 10-20 a. 9:00 n. m. 2:10 p. m. | Leave | Arrive. CASO, MIL WAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAIL ROAD lard, corner Mudison and Canal-sts. Eckel On the Clark-st., opposite Sherman House; and at Design. in & Minnesota Through 9.45 a. m. 4:00 p. m. HEINOIS CENTRAL SAILROAD.

of Labord, and foot of Treasy-secondst.

Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark. o. 870; Intermediate, 36; Steerard, 50. ets, 8120; Prepaid Steerard certificates Seneral Freight Depot Lake Shore & M., McDONALD, Applt.

POLITICAL. flow German Emigrants Are Treated in Louisiana. The "Nation" Thinks Jeff Davis Unfit for Amnesty. Carls in the War Department--Hendricks and Morton.

LOUISIANA KNOW-NOTHINGISM. The Staats-Zeitung of Friday hat has the fol-losing editorial: For the last fity years Know-Neshingism has chiefly rared in the short Nothingism has chiefly raced in the three former stare States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Louis-It has to a great extent disappeared from the first two, but in Louisiana there still prevails the first two, but in Louisians there still prevails mean the native Creoles, as well as those who call themselves poor Anglo-Saxons, the gloomjet and most persecuting spirit of nativism and baired for foreigners.

This feeling prevails especially in the rural stiens of Louisians against Garman country.

recisions of Louisiana against Germa emigrants.
The telegraph briefly amounced recently that in the Parish of West Felicians two German in the Furnis of Actions, had been essalled by shird was burned down Kerne's hause, and drew the families in a binter cold again from their beds out on to the road. John Albers describes this double violence in a lote to the place of the state of the place of the p es Kruse and Albers, had been assailed by abod who burned down Kruse's house, and drove the families in a bitter cold aght from

Security of the security of th

and mercy become vices dangerous to the social

The Secretary of War has sent to Congr pursuant to law, "a list of clerks employed in the War Department from Dec. 1, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1875, inclusive." The list is as follows: 30, 1875, inclusive." The list is as foll Office of the Secretary of War. Office of the Adputant-General. Bureau of Milliary Justice. Office of the Adputant-General. Office of the Commissary-General. Office of the Commissary-General. Office of the Surgeon-General. Office of the Faymaster-General. Suffding corner of F and Fifteenth streets. Office of the Chief of Engineers. Suiding corner of F and Fifteenth streets. Office of the Chief of Engineers. Suiding corner of F and Seyouteenth street. Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

HENDRICKS.

Says a Washington correspondent: In this

Presidential connection there as a little anecdote which I respectfully commend to our friend the Governor of Indians. The other evening I

THE CURRENCY.

BLAST AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANKS. To the Editor of The Chicago Probune:

The Constitution very properly places the coinage of money exclusively under the control of the Government. The framers of the Constitution thought they had saved the country from the dangers of paper money when they prohibited the States from emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver a credit, or making anything but gold and silver a legal-tender. While this interdiction does not extend to the Federal power, it was never in-tended the Government should issue forced pa-per-money any further than the exigencies of

ment on anything in the shape of banking we ever had before, there is reason to believe that its usefulness will be seriously impaired on the resumption of specie-payments (?),—not so much the country—whether it be coin or paper—is a its usefulness will be seriously impaired on the resumption of specie-payments (?),—not so much owing to defects in the law, as from the insbility of so many banks to redeem their notes in coin. Under the old State-bank system,—notably in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa,—there was a community of interest among the branches, which redeemed for each other. No such fraiernity can obtain under the National system. For obvious reasons this would not be practicable when applied to so many banks operating in every State and Territory of the Union. The Comptroller of the Currency boasts that only forty National Banks have failed. As they have never been required to redeem their eventalistion in doin, no trial of their strength and integrity has ever been made. If 2 per cost of the balance on resumption? In all parts of the country there are weak and sickly institutions, struggling to conceal the skeletons in their vanias. This is not the fault of the system, so much as it is inherent in the business itself. There are good merchaots, and good farmers, and good builders; and there are poor ones. A higher standard of success ought not to be expected of those who enter the field of banking, so long as it is open to all sorts of people, with or without capital.

As the National Banks offer no better security to depositors than that offered by private or State institutions [As a matter of fact, this statement; is nource.—E.), the interests of the public would be better protected by basks of deposit or of "bond selections for the public would be better protected by basks of the outer by indowsing them as "National" in the way of "bond selections for the public statements.

The Government gives the banks a fictitions character by indowsing them as "National" in the prop

of an expert would not be required to analyze their public statements.

The Government gives the banks a ficitious character by indorsing them as "National" institutions, and then, in case of their failure, disclaiming all responsibility for their illegal acts, and utterly repudiating the claims due depositors! A Grand Jury has indicated the President and Cashier of one of the six National Banks which have failed in Chicago on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by an injured creditor. The Government, it would seem, never interferes with the illegal transactions of a bank, except where it is a creditor. It assumes no more responsibility over their man-

eurrency, it may be said that the objection will apply with equal force to the National-Bank currency, which is authorized by the Government sesumes to redeem about the Covernment sesumes to redeem and which the Government sesumes to redeem and which the Government sesumes to redeem a course, which is not an extraction of the date of the covernment sesumes to redeem a course, which is not seen as our currency, which, in case of rail urrent to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the covernment must redeem? In the covernment is the Covernment must redeem? [Here is an interest to the Covernment of Section 1] and the covernment is the Covernment of Section 1 in the Covernment of Section 1 per-money any further than the exigencies of war, or any other great emergency, required. It is quite possible that, had our fathers enticipated the great changes of a century, they might have foreseen how impossible it would be for this country to adapt its vast business-concerns to an exclusive metallic currency.

It is hardly worth while to discuss the currency question in the light of the Constitution, since we must admit that, in legislation and practice, we have gone widely astray of the fundamental law. Allowing this transgression to have been somewhat pardonable by the omission of the Constitution to provide some sort of a paper-currency, and partly condoned by almost a century of calamitous banking, it may be well to inquire whether everything has been done that can be done to remedy the defects of early prejudice and partisan legislation.

The War produced the National Banking act, and taxed the circulation of State banks out of existence. This was a move in the right direction. While the new system is a great improvement on anything in the shape of banking we

success is apparent from the interminable con-test that is being waged between the parties, and factions into which they are divided. I believe it possible to evolve out of the heterogeneous mass of financial experience and accumulated facts something better as a system than at present exists. In the first place, the subject of finance should not be treated as a political one. Its foundation and basis is one (or should be) of fact, possible of classification

BRINGING GREENBACKS TO PAR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

HOLLAND CITY, Mich., Jan. 18.—To meet the expenses of the War, the Government issued interest-bearing bonds, principal and interest payable in gold; also, legal-tenders, or greenbacks, without interest. The greater part of the former were taken by parties abroad, by whom they were considered a safe, and profitable investment, while our citizens were compelled to ecoive the latter. If the former were entitled to these gold bonds, with interest payable in gold, why not the latter? Why this discrimina on? I am speaking of the justice of the tran

This debt having been created, let us see how the Government is paying the same. As fast as possible it is taking up these gold bonds, even before they fall due, and allowing the legal-tenders to remain unpaid, compelling its citizens to receive them at a discount of 10 to 20 per cent. What would be thought of a merchant who would conduct his business on this same principle? These greenbacks are all over-due, with no time fixed for payment. What would a banker pay for this class of paper, if made by a private individual? The only possible value these greenbacks have is the faith of the people in their redemption at some future time. [Their legal-tender character in payment of dobts gives them a large part of their current value.—ED.] To remedy this glaring wrong, the greenbacks will all be absorbed in the bonds, and the National Banks will seek protection by drawing in their circulation, Nor will Mr. Morrison's bill, calling for a resumption of specipayment on a basis of 30 per cent of coin, protect the Government from a "run" for the 70 per cent unprotected. Any good business-man finding himself with a large amount of liabilities, all over-due, with abundant available securities, would negotiate a loan, pay every dollar, and protect his credit.

Why not let the Government convert sufficient bonds into coin (less the surplus gold now in the Treasury) at the lowest rate of islerest, and This debt having been created, let us see how

The soft impossable thing the continued success in the part of correct place in the same and the soft impossable in the continued success in the soft in the soft

Penitentiaries reported in favor of a continuance of the work at the Anamosa Penitentiary, and an appropriation therefor.

Bills were passed to a second reading providing that no person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendant of Schools who has not a first-class certificate, or has actually been a teacher within the three years next preceding the election; also, to regulate the reports of insurance companies to the State Auditor; also, to tax loan and building associations, by assessing shares of stock; also, to provide for the satisfaction of liens on real estate, the preperty of debtors first to be exhausted; then, next, the really alienated in inverse order of alienation; also, to exempt mortgaged property from taxation to the amount of the mortgage; also, to require a petition signed by 100 electors for license to sell liquor; also, to compal the attendance of witnesses in criminal cases before a Justice of the Peace, without fees; also, to authorize cities to lavy a special tax for sewerage of not, more than 2 mills on the dollar; also, to compal School District Treasurers to make financial reports on the first Monday in September: also, to define a lawful feuce; also, to provide that any person pointing a pistol or deadly weapon at another shall, our conviction, be fixed not exceeding \$100; also, to allow Township Clarks to administer oaths; also, to authorize the construction of cattle-ways across public highways; also, to allow Township Clarks to administer oaths; also, to settle and adjust their liabilities by renewing their securities and bonds.

Several private bills were passed.

The House adjourned to Monday.

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swerns private bills were passed.

The 8,900 Quakers of Iowa presented a protest against restoring capital punishment.

The House adjourned to Monday.

In the Sanata, committees were appointed to visit the State institutions, the Penitestiary, the Orphan's Home, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to return on or before the 25th instant; the Insane Hosnital, the Raform Schools, the Fish-Hatching House, and the State University, between the 25th and Slat instant, and the College for the Blind, between the 1st and the 3d of February.

The Quakers presented a protest against hanging for murder.

Bills were passed to their second reading to allow cities and towns to vote aid to railroads on the petition of one-third of the voters, also, relative to the labor of the Anamosa Penitentiary convicts, and to establish a reform school there; also, to punish the sale of liquor without the prescription of a doctor by a fine of from \$50 to \$200; also, to fix the salary of County Superintendent of Schopls at \$3 per day; also, to compal owners of land along public highways to set out at least one shade tree for each acre, for ten years; also, to provide Superior Courts in cities of more than 5,000 population.

The Judiciary Committee was authorized to report a bill to tax money lossed by insurance companies. The Railroad Committee was instructed to look into the fusice of the Railroad Tariff law, and to report a bill.

The Special Committee on the Stafe Board of Charities reported back their bill with several sinendments.

The bill relative to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was placed on file.

A resolution was presented to amend Art, I. Sec. 2 of the Constitution, so that all offenses less than felony, where the fine is less than \$400, shall be tried summarily before a Justice of the Peace or other court of like jurisdiction, saving to the defendant the right of appeal.

At 1:13 the Senate adjourned to Monday at 2:30 in the atternoon.

KANSAS. LEGISLATIVE PROCREDINGS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—The Senate was not

in session to-day.

The House spent the forenoon in discussing a resolution directing the Attorney General to bring suits against railroads for not keeping their general offices in the State, and finally adopted it. The bondsmen of Lappin, on the first criminal charge, have at his request surrendered him, and released the property he had given them as security. He remains in Jail, and probably will till his trial in April.

Geose-Rene and the Weather.

Louissile Commercial.

The goos-bone predictions are, perhaps, more closely watched in Kentucky than anywhere clse, and it may be called the Kentucky weather-prophet. In many parts of the State the farmers consult it, and prepare for handling their cross to secondarious with its medictions. weather about the late of a warmer wather about the prophety of white. The many person of the State of the farmers consult it, and prepare for handling their crops in accordance with its predictions. It is said that there is a family in Woodford County that has lifty of these little prophets carefully laid way, and declare that not one of them made a mistake in their predictions. Let us turn to this year's prophety does not extend beyond the year in which the goese is hatched. Thanks to a friend, we have such a bone. It must be divided into three parts, which represent the three divisions of winter. The breast-bone of a goose is translucent, but at piacee has cloud-like to liots upon it. These blots denote cold weather. Looking at the bone before us, we find a little cold weather about the lat of December, which we have realized; nod there is another blot beyond the centre of the bone, denoting cold weather about the middle of January; this cloud we are passing now, and so far our little propositicator has guided us right. We are to have warmer weather after a few days, but the worst is to come. The darkest blots are near the end of the bone, and, if the prophecy fails not, winter will verify the eaying of coming in like a lamb and going out like a roaring lion. Our coldest weather will come after the middle of February, and our warmers free will be required for the parting days of winter and the first days of spring. This is the goose-bone prophecy, and, as we have the word of a good old farmer that it has not failed for fifty years, we would advise the laying in of a good supply of coal, and general preparations to meet cells weather—for the goose-bone has said it, and old Winter will be after young Spring with a great big icide."

Ban Francisco, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Tuoson says, regarding the Sonora revolution of the
6th inst.: Sernas' forces defeated the State
troops under the Secretary of State, who had
been to Guaymas for supplies and money, cap
turing the treasure, arms, etc. Sernas' headquarters are now at Hermosillo. Nearly all the neighboring towns have declared for him. The State
headquarters are at Aguaga, 75 miles north of
Guaymas, where they have 1,100 men, and will
soon march to Guaymas. CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We beg to notify our triends that

DR. STONE, The only Specialist in the city during the next thirty days we will sell, at greatly reduced prices, our entire stock of FINE CARduring the next thirty days we will sell, at greatly reduced prices, our entire stock of FINE CAR-RIAGES, comprising LANDAUS, LANDAULETTES, CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COU-PELETTES.
Our GLASS-PRONT Landaus,

for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness in construction, are unsurpassed; the front being perfectly balanced by a Patent Balance Spring, can with ease be lowered and raised with one fin-

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NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF

AMUSEMENTS

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PIGEONS. IN AGRICULTURAL HALL, FROM 9 A. M. USIL

10 P. M. THE GREAT SHOW OF DOGS

Opens in Art Hall at 8 p. m. this Evening Admission to all, 50 cents: Children, 25 cents

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGDIBE & HAVEBLY, LOUDEN, J. H. HAVEBLY, Ma MONDAY, JAN. 24. CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS

On a seele of ibernity unequaled in the minaries world.

First week of

MR. PAT ROONEY, CHARLEY HOWARD, AND
SOHOOLCHAFT & CUES, and respressive of

ARLINGTON, RICE, COTTON, ROBINSON, Raynoid Bros., Kemble, Tilla, Fredericks, Oueris, Murphy,
Wednesday and Saturday matiness. Admission 60
and 25 cents. Monday, Jan. 31, respressions after as
absence of five months of the world a greatest comedian, MR. WILLIAM EMERSON. Open at 7; commence at 8 o'alock. Carriages may be ordered at 1018.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

of the charming little artiste, Miss
MINNIE PALMEB,
In his romantic drama
LAUGHING EYES! ELLE GERTRUDE, WINNIE PAI With songs and dences. MONDAY, JAN. 31. BEN DEBAR AS FALSTAFP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday

TWO ORPHANS

COL WOOD'S MUSEUM. Every evening during the week and Wednesday HIDDEN HAND!

In which the Great Plantation Scene will be given Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Matine A QUIET FAMILY and PO-CA-HON-TAS NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THE FRAYNES in SI SLOCUM! Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Math 50 and 25 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND MATINEED Entire change of programme.

THE BEAUTIFUL LADY MINSTELLS and THE BEAUTIFUL LADY MINSTELLS and THE BEAUTIFUL LADY STAR OLIO One more week of DEN THOMISON as Uncle Jose Whitcomb. The biggest bill of the season, Secure your seats early. Another tremendous triumph. LECTURE UPON FINE ART. "The Amsteur Caricaturists, Thackersy and Hood on the artistic qualities of some literary mass who have used the pencil as well as the quili." This even-ing, Jan. 24, in the pariors of the New England Church, corner North Dearborn-st, and Washington place, at 8 o'clock. The second of Mr. French's series of Illus-trated Lectures upon artistic topics.

SPLENDID ICE At the Exposition Stating Park, Quadrilles and Walters to-night. Grand tournament Tuesday even-ing, January 25. Three ladies will be chosen from the audience and crowned Queens of Beauty by the winners ing, January 25. Three ladies will be chosen from the audience and crowned Queens of Beauty by the wimers of the tourney. Masquerade Thursday evening, January 27. Prizes for best costumes on exhibition at Root & Sons, 166 Shate-st. Persons in full dress admixed free; admixed 76; children under 12, 15c; 1,500 sects, none reserved.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

GRAND MASQUERADE and Carnival Wednesday Evening January 26,

THE COLISEUM. Every evening this week the beautiful and miested WESTON SISTERS,

Admission 28 cents.

Admission 28 cents.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

pass of giving immediate retief in all cases of private, chronic, and urbany discases in all takes complicated forms. It is retil known that Dis. JAMES has stood at the profession for the past St years, are and experience are all important. Seminal Weakers are not experience are all important of the past St years. As a not experience are all important of the past St years, and, our positively to carrell the past St years. As a continuous continuou

MARRIAGE page, a private counselor to the married and married to the married to t

NO CURE! Dr. Kean

175 South Clark-st, corner of Monroe, Chicago. May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or narrous diseases. DR. J. KRAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cares or no pay. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 8p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 13. A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE or these shout to marry, on the physical coveries in the science of report to marry, on the physical coveries in the science of reproduction, provided in the complexion, do. This is an increasing work of 30 ing the with numerous congraviars, and contains valuable links, mation for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that outh to be under look and key, and not left carpicesty about the homes. Sent to any one (post-paid) for thirty Cente. Addresse DR, Hitts:

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177 South Clark-st, Chicago. The eldest institution the United States chartered expressly for the cure Trivate, Chronic, and Special Diseases of both sex A staff of eminement Professors in attendance. Cosultation personally or by letter free.

We guarantee all our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in every particular.

FOR SALE At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this

GENERAL NEWS.

os of the case of "Mr. Davis" (see ogers' address), gambler and murderer, een remarked if that beverage got him o Joliet, Beveridge will probably let him out

It is proposed to take "Julius Cosar" to St. onis, but there is a hitch in the negotiations The St. Louis managers assert that the player who is cast for Mark Antony must cut the line Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears," because it would be considered per

got away with \$25 worth of cigars from T. D. Crain, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets; a smaller quantity of better cigars from J. F. Daley, of No. 173 Desplaines street, and a \$30 coat from W. J. Murphy, of No. 224 South Mor-

orning after her young man had been to see or, "why do you always turn down the gas then Henry comes here?" "But, pa, dear," plied his dutiful daughter, "you are always mplaining that times are so hard and yourpills are so heavy, and I wanted to be as of a burden to you as possible."

ted the Mayor and Aldermen of this city to additional terrors to the Centennial. The hi Honorable Dick Demosthenes Hildreth replied as follows: "Engaigments with a Companys will prevent me From axsepting re innvitacion, but I shall be flattered to twith you at your ways antennial calebra-

At about 8 o'clock Saturday evening burglars entered the store of S. H. Kean, No. 40 Market street, by breaking out a pane of glass in the rear door. They abstracted about \$50 worth of hate and capa, and were gathering together their plunder in the aliey, preparatory to carrying it off, when Officer Waters pounced down upon them and landed them in the Armory. They gave the names of Themas Cole and Henry Sum-

A telegram from Middleton, N. Y., states that the trotting-horse St. Julien, said to be the fastit trotter of his age on the turf, was sold by
T. Pooler, of Goshen, to Mr. Humphrey, Judge
allerton's owner, for California parties, for
20,000. St. Julien is by Volunteer, dam Clayore. He went on the turf last season, green,
did frotted five races, winning all of them,
aking a record of 2:22½. He was sold two
are age for \$600.

Ar all young man about as thin as a greyhound Lent was brought up before the Court on a sarge of insanity and incapacity for the man-tement of his own affairs. A jury was about be impaneled, and testimony adduced, when a Judge said to the applicants for the writ: No necessity to call your winesses. Here's e writ. Take him away and have his head aved. No evidence is ever required before is Court to convict a tall man who wears an tater overcost of insanity. Call the next case."

At 6 p. m. to-day the great dog-show will be opened to the public in the Art-Hall of the Exposition building, and, in connection with the poultry and pigeons, will make the finest exhibition of domestic animals ever offered to the public. Among the dogs will be an imported setter that cost \$1,000, a St. Bernard from the kennel of the King of Belgium, the watch-dog that passed through the great fire in the vaults of the Fidelity Safe Depository, and many other valuable and fine dogs of all breeds, and varyis weight from 2 to 200 pounds.

is weight from 2 to 200 pounds,

A raw-boned youth of 16, with a preternaturally bass voice, came into the local-room last night and said to the city editor with a mysterious air:

"Here, boss, don't you want to make \$10,000?" The city editor said he did, if the method of doing so should prove consistent with honor.

"Then," said this young man, as he spat out a grown man's tobacco ration, "you just gimme a ticket to Philadelphia. That snoozer at St. Talbans was a darn fraud. I'm the real article. I'm little Charlie Ross." The city editor let him base tit under the left ear, and returned to his sork.

Last week a book-agent called on a woman on Leavitt street to see if he could sell her a book. She sniffed carelessly when he proposed the "Voyages of St. Pail," with maps, in morocco, isked if he took her for a heathen when he at-iempted to dispose of a family Bible, and said she wasn't a woman's-righter when he craved a moment wherein to show her "The Women of America." In despire he said: "Well, I a 'pose you wouldn't care to see 'The Lives of the Clergy of Brooklyn?" "What," said the woman, "is it all true? Is it complete?" The agent said it was, and with the remark that she must have it if she had to go without a new dress, she purf she had to go without a new dress, she pur-chased the volume, told the girl she had a sick neadache and was going to he down, and wouldn't be at home to anybody, went to her bedroom, locked the door, put an apron over the techole, looked up the index under the letter

techole, looked up the index under the letter "B," and discovered that it was one of the Briest biographical books ever written.

A young and inexperienced book-canvasser called at the house of a portly, middle-aged woman on Sangamon street Saturday and asked her to subscribe for a new pictorial family Bible in fifty-two parts at 50 cents a part, delivered weekly. "Madam," said he, "here, for instance, is the 'Family Record,' which alone is worth the price of subscription. Place, you see, for inserting the name of your husband, time that your two hearts were first duly licensed to beat as one through sunshine and through financial crisises; another place for the dates of the birth of the children over whose cradles you renewed your yows, and if—for, also death cuts down all both big and little,—you have laid any of the loved.

children over whose cradles you renewed your vows, and it-for, alsa! death cuts down all both big and little, you have laid any of the löved ones low in the clods of the valley and felt your heart fels like they do in the religious novels, here is a page with a border of inverted torches and forget-me-nots to record—" Here he was interrupted, and it was several hours before he could find out why she hit him on the head with a broom-handle and threw him down the porch-steps. Investigation, however, disclosed the fact that she had never had any children, and her husband had eloped Tuesday with a woman who had produced four pairs of twins in five years.

A LEAP YEAR TRADEON.

They stood together in the entry beneath the hall-lamp. "Theo, Henry" she said, in a low voice, wherein were blended determination, melsancholy, and love, "you refuse my suit?" "Yes. Ella," he replied, in accents that were firm, though the speaker's voice trembled. "I admire you; I will be a brother to you, and watch with pride your course through life, and if ever trouble should befail you there will at least be one friend to whom you can come for sucsor; but I can never, never, be your husband." "It is not because I am poor, thenry? For, O, if that were all, I could toil yladly from morn till night for you, and strive and win a home for you, humble it might be, but yur own." "It is useless to attempt to induce me to change my determination. Though I am but a poor weak man, I can never, never change my mind." "Then, cruel young man, so fair and yet so false, farewell. To-morrow you will see my mangled remains on the lecture platform, and know that it has been your work. But it will be too late," and, clasping him to her bosom in a wild embrace, she fied into the outer larkness.

THE PLUMBER S BRIDE.

CHAPTER I.—A POOR DUE HORSES BRIDE.

larkness. The Flumber s enide.

Chapter I.—A poor but honest plumber loved passionately the beautiful and accomplished only daughter of a wealthy temperance lecturer. Bhe returned his affection, but the stern father forbade her to associate with her lover, and said that if he ever caught him in the house he'd kick him from heaven to breakfast.

Chapter II.—The lovers met by stealth and suchanged their mutual vous. "Fear not, Mand," said theigallant young plumber, "for Old Probe says that there is an area of low temperature for the lakes and Northwest. To-morrow your father's pipes will freeze, and frozen pipes, my Mand, my own, are like love,—they level alt. And now farewell." He clasped her to his bosom and when they separated she had a black spot on her right cheek and he had a taste of hismuth, rouge, cosmetique, and pearl powder in his mouth.

bismuth, rouge, cosmetique, and pearl powder in his mouth.

CHAPTER HII.—The morrow came. The thermometer went down and coal went up. Boys found it an unprofitable investment to test the quality of lamp posts and hydrants with their longues. Maud's father's water-pipes were frozen. He sent for a plumber to come pretty blessed quick. Mand's lover came, lit a candle, stack some lighted newspaper under the sink, and said they was fris about 16 feet down.

"Thaw, them," said the stern old man, "and a monarch's rensom shall be yours." "I ask not so much," replied the noble youth. "Name your reward; my children are dying of thirst before my eyes, and the hired woman says it won't wash. "Then," said the plumber boldly, "give me your daughter." "Never," cried the haughty aristocrat, and with one kick he launched the plumber over the back steps, and threw his furuses and carpet-bag after him.

CHAPTER IV.—"I'll thaw 'am out myself, dum me if I don't," said the old man, as he took a lighted candle and went down to the cellar. He found a leaden pire and applied the fame to it. "Ha! ha!" he laughed scornfully, "I had rether he a toad and feed in the lonesome dun-

can do myself. Ha! ha! ha! " He had barduttered the words when a tremendous explo-on followed, and the first thing he knew he

sion followed, and the first thing he knew he was oblivious of everything.

CMAPTER V.—When he recovered he was lying on a couch in his own house. He heard a smack, and said, "What'n thunder's that?" "He lives, he lives," cried his daughter, appearing at his side with a black patch on her left cheek. "Evans be praised," sobbed the plumber, as he wiped some pearl-powder off his nose. "O, pa," said his daughter, "you tried to thaw out the gas-pipes! But Thomas saved you and turned off the cock, and the water is on now." Tears sprang to the eyes of the hardened man, and he hushity cried; "Thomas, take her; Maud, you are his. Send out the servant, and let her order clergymen for two. And now clear out, and do your hugging somewhere else, for it's enough to make a horse sick," "Maud!" "Thomas!" The end.

CERMAN DRAMA.

CERMAN DRAMA.

PERFORMANCES LAST EVENING AT THE NEW CHICAGO AND ROOLET'S THEATRES.

The New Chicago Theatre was crowded last evening with an audience composed of the elite of the Germans of the city. The particular magnet which had drawn there so large an audience to the control of the city. ence, in spite of an opposition company at Hooley's, was the first appearance of Miss Emma Wiese, leading actress from the Stadt Theatre, in New York, with Mr. Alexander Wurster's excellent German dramatic company Miss Wiese came here recommended as actrees of great power and ment, and she fully sustained her reputation by her excellent acting last evening. It was not an easy tter for an actress to come and fill the place of Miss Wolf, who was quite a favorite with the theatre-going pu blic, yet Miss Wiese succeede in establishing herself as a favorite at once an but few will be sorry for the change that has been made. While Miss Wolf is younger and prestier than Miss Wiese, the latter is undoubtedly the better actress of the two, especially in tragedy. Her figure is stately and imposing, and she has a very powerful and musical voice. The piece which she had chosen for her debut was . Scribe's famous drams, "Ad rienne Lecouvreur," in which she sesum difficult and emotional part of the title role. She sustained her role throughout with a power and skill but little inferior to that displayed in the same role by Miss Marie Seebach, the renowned German tragedienne. She was frequently applauded, and called before the curtain at the end

planded, and called before the curtain at the end of every act.

In her excellent effort Miss Wiese was well supported by those who assumed the other characters. Miss Claussen played the part of the Princess of Bouillon very well, showing herself at home in tragedy as well as in comedy. Mr. Donald, as Count of Sazony, was as good as could be desired, and Mr. Koch, as Michonet, could not have been any better. Mr. Meyer also deserves praise for his rendition of the Prince of Bouillon. In fact all the actors were well up in their parts, and the piece went off as satisfactorily as could possibly be desired.

HOOLEY'S THATER.

The new German dramatic comp The new German dramatic company organized by Mr. Methua to play in opposition to Mr. Wurster's company made its first appearance at Hooley's Theatre last evening. Owing to the attraction at the New Chicago, the place was not as well patronized as was expected, the house being a little over one-third full. The play presented was "Romeo and Juliet," with Mrs. Methua Scheller and Mr. Anton Foeliger in the leading roles, Mrs. Scheller is well known here as one of the best actresses in the country, and her Juliet was frequently applanded. Mr. Foeliger used to play in this city before the fire, at which time he was a great favorite. He has been in Cincinnati, where he was well liked. His Romeo was quite acceptable, but at the same time he is far from being a German Edwin Booth, as alleged in the learning. The rest of the actors were mostly being a German Edwin Booth, as alleged in the play-bills. The rest of the actors were mostly from Thieleman's Theatre on the North Side.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The bench show of dogs opens at 6 this even

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will conduct th

noonday prayer-meeting on Arcade court.

An error occurred in the announcement of
Mr. French's lectures in The Tribune yesterday. Mr. French's lectures in The Tribune yesterday.

The true notice is as follows: The second of Mr. French's series of lectures upon artistic topics—subject, "The Amateur Caricaturista, Thackeray and Hood"—will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock in the pariors of the New England Church, North Dearborn street; and the same legure will be delivered Friday evening at the Second Presbyterian Church on Michigan avenue.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN 1875. the United States. It shows that the total of new railroads constructed during 1875 was 1,483 miles, against 2,025 miles the year previous, 3,883 miles in 1873, and 7,840 miles in 1872, which was the culminating of the railroad-building era that followed the War. The construction of las year, though less than for any previous year since 1865, is yet larger than seemed probable down to very nearly the end of the year. It is true that, usually, the larger part of the track is laid in the last half of the year, but in 1875 the proportion has been greater than for previous years for which there are any records. This leads to the conclusion that there was a slight revival in railroad-construction during the last half of 1875, and that this work was in the most depressed condition since the War during the first half of the year. The total mileage at the end of 1875 was 74,121. Through lines do not make much of a showing th the tables of new railroads prepared by the Gazette, nearly all of those constructed having been short, intend-ed mainly to serve local needs. Such roads are ed mainly to serve local needs. Such roads are usually paid for by the communities which they serve, and are not often built unless they are needed, though they may not be directly profitable. The falling off in construction has been greatest in the South and Northwest. The Southern States, including all south of the Potomac and the Ohio, in 1872 built 1,343 miles of new railroad; in 1875 but 105 miles, which shows that railroad-construction has almost ceased there. The Northwest in 1872 built 4,196 miles; in 1875, 475 miles. The change in the last case is not so noticeable from the small amount built last year, as for the truly enormous mileage constructed in 1872, when it was nearly three-fifths of the whole constructed in the United States. On the other hand, New England and the Middle States, where manufactures are more important than agriculture, and where capital has accumulated, built as much railroad in 1875 as in 1874, and nearly half as much as in 1872; while the extreme Western part of the country, including the integring Tarritories and the Pacific Coast.

lated, built as much railroad in 1875; while the extreme Western part of the country, including the interior Territories and the Pacific Coast, have done much more railroad-building than in 1874, as much as in 1873, and three-fourths as much as in 1872. New England and the Middle States last year are credited with a larger proportion of the total mileage than for any preceding year. The latter indeed have 28 per cent of the whole, and both together 35½ per cent, against 16½ per cent in 1872. The three Southern groups which did 18½ per cent of the whole, and both together 35½ per cent, against 16½ per cent in 1872. The three Southern groups which did 18½ per cent of the whole work of extension in 1872, and nearly 29 per cent in 1873, have done but 7 per cent in 1873. Fourteen States and Territories in which railroads exist added nothing to their mileage in 1875. Fourteen States and Territories in which railroads exist added nothing to their mileage in 1875. New York takes the lead in the mileage cobstructed last year with 200 miles, California comme second with 175, and Illinois third with 172. Then come Pennsylvanna 118 miles, Colorado] 114, and Indiana 109. No other State has 100 miles. In 1874 Illinois took the lead; in 1873, Texas; in 1872, Illinois again. Illinois has 1,126 miles more railroad than any other State, Pennsylvania standing next and New York being close behind.

The Railroad Gazette thinks that the statistics do not clearly show what effect hostile legislation may have had on construction:

In Wisconsin, the only State where the laws have actually been financial, the clip new road was built to ears a land-grant, or prevent a contest as to the little tone. But most of the Northwestern States are so wall provided with railroads, and the newer ones have so generally been financial failures, that the cessation of construction was to be expected, however favorship the laws.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The annual meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association was held at New York last week. tion association was held at New York last weak. In his annual report President Baker said that New York must have transportation and terminal facilities equal to those of other cities, or certain classes of trade would leave them. By this he did not mean to say that it would not cease to be for a long time to come the chief commercial city of the nation, but that the situation was such that it needed active, ener-

getic effort and hearty co-operation on the part of all classes of citizens if they would held the commerce which favorable circumstances had own into their lap. To this end the efforts of the Association had been bent in the past, and substantial progress had been made. They had advocated increased appropriations for the Hell Gate improvements; the reduction of tolls upon the canals and amendments to the constitut of the State, tending to secure a better administration thereon; the grading of grain, and reduction of weighing and elevating and reduction of weighing and elevating charges to a proper point; the construction of elevators at the termini of the trunk lines of railway, together with other improvements in their terminal facilities for the economical handling of merchandiae; and last, but not least, they had persistently advocated proper facilities for rapid transit in New York,—all of which are in a fair way of being realized. The excessive and factitious cost of their present railroad lines, and the inherent defects in their construction and management, would seem to point to the absolute necessity in the near future for the construction of an independent freight railroad between the Mississippi Valley and the seaboard.

An association of this kind in Chicago would undoubtedly do a great deal towards guarding the interests of this city against the rapacity of the various trunk lines. It would be a standing menace against the tendencies of these lines to discriminate in favor of other competing points.

THE FREIGHT ACENTS
The General Freight Agents of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, better known as the Iowa pool lines, held a better known as the Iowa pool lines, held a secret meeting yeste day afternoon at the office of Mr. Wadsworth, General Agent of the Eric Railroad. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to consider means to fight the new line to Omaha lately formed by the Chicago & Alton, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and St. Joe & Council Bluffs. The pool lines are particularly bitter against the latter road because it broke the agreement which it entered into some time ago not to compete for Chicago business. They will take all possible means to discriminate against this line.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The General Manager of the Illinois Central
Railroad has just issued the following important ircular to the officers of his road : circular to the officers of his road:

To the Officers of the Illinois Centras Railroad—GENTLEMEN: The year 1875 is now closed, and the results of our management of this property are known. In some respects we have reason to feel that our efforts to economize have borne fruits, although the net results of the past year have not come up to our expectations. This admonishes us that renewed efforts must be put forth by every officer during the year 1876 to produce better results than the last year has given us. The following are some of the matters which, if closely watched, will, I am sure, help us to accomplish what we desire: Greater care must be observed to avoid accidents or damage to persons or property transported over our road, Require renewed care on the part of the employes to prevent injury and damage to the Company's property. Economy in the use of supplies and materials of every kind. Buy nothing we can do without. Make what we have on hand answer, rather than buy new supplies or materials. Allow no more engines or trains to be run than are necessary to do

possible to do so, and particularly hadding empty cars in both directions. Require Train Masters to pass frequently over their sections; not only to observe the movements of trains and empleyes, but to see that the wants of their sections are properly supplied. Run trains at alow speed; this saves track, rolling-stock, and machinery, and insures safety. See that no more force is employed at stations, or in the operation of the road, than is necessary to transact the business economically; and also see that stationery, fuel, oil, etc., are not unnecessarily used or wasted. Cut off all expenses which it is possible to do, in every branch of the service; the savings which may be accomplished in this way will produce a large amount of net revenue. Deal justly and fairly with all your employes; then require each one to perform his duties faithfully; allow no short-comings to be overlooked; officers and employee each one to perform his duties faithfully; allow no short-comings to be overlooked; officers and employes must be made to feel that it is their duty to serve the Company with devotion and fidelity. Let there be the fullest and freest intercourse at all times between superiors and subordinates on all matters affecting the business and operations of the road. The owners of this property expect good results at our hands; with the close of the present year they must not be disappointed. Very fully warra.

ANOTHER JAIL DELIVERY.

Michael McDonough at Liberty. At last the cells in the Armory have been test-ed, and have been found wanting, exactly as THE TRIBUNE predicted immediately after the has been over a year in coming, it came last night in so unmistakable a manner as to convince even those most skeptical people, the builders of the jail. With this proc also come the downright condemnation of every cell, not alone in the Armory but in almost ever ther police-station in the city, proving them as unsafe as mere wooden bars. For some time it has been thought among criminals that the County Jail was the easiest jail in the world to thought of attempting to break the cells in which they were confined previous to being sent to the County Jail. Now hat the secret is out, the police may as well unock the doors of their jail, and secure their prisoners at the point of the musket, for there is no longer any safety to the lock-up keeper or the community at large, so long as desperate characters are caged in mere paper shells with formidable weapons laying all about them.

The foundation for these condemnatory remarks is the fact that at 8 o'clock last evening, a notonous burglar and desperado coolly and deliberately forced open the door of the cell in which he was confined, walked up stairs into the

notorious original and desperado coolly and deliberately forced open the door of the cell in
which he was coafined, walked up stars into the
main room of the station, and thence out into
the street. His name is Michael McDonough.
He was arrested by Detective Flanigan a few
days ago, and has been kept in
what is known as the "Secret
Row" in the armory, a place where all suspected
characters are confined during the time which
the police are hunting up evidences against
shem preparatory to bringing them into court.
He was first placed in Cell No. 17, along with
two other characters of his own stamp, but
yesterday morning they wereptransfered into Cell
No. 18, which is the furthest south cell
in the row. At about 6 o'clock last
evening, the lock-up keeper, Mr. Gubbins, was
requested by the occupants of the row to turn
on the water, as the cells were in a filthy condition. He did so, and allowed it to run for a little more than two hours, when they complained
that it was flooding the floors of the cells. At
about 8:30 o'clock he went around to the south
end of the row to turn off the water, leaving the
door opening into the corridor open.

While the keeper was turning off the water
MoDonough forced the door of his cell open,
and walked deliberately up-stairs and out at the
front door of the station. Returning, the keeper
noticed the door ajar and at once gave the
alarm. Two officers followed hot pursuit, but
lost sight and track of the refugee in McDonald's
immer-yard, on Taylor street.

A glance at the cell showed at once how the
job was done. On each said of the cell are common hard-wood benches which are supported by
brackets of heavy wrought iron, one bent end of
which is riveted to the bench, while the other
and is sunk into a socket in the masonry
to the depth of about three-fourths of
an inch. The doors of the cell
about three-fourths of
an inch. The doors of the beging
about three-fourtes of an inch between the outside bar of the door and the adjoining bar of

do not fit closely at all, there being about three-fourths of an inch between the outside bar of the door and the adjoining bar of the foor and the adjoining bar of the face of the cell. It was a very easy matter to wrench one of the iron brackets from off the bench, and immediately the prisoner possessed a most powerful jimmy to pry open the stontest lock, with such a purchase as the non-fitting doors afford. With so formidable a weapon he might have given the keeper a blow that would have silenced him forever, while the latter was bending down to shut off the water. He chose the wiser course of silipping out, leaving the keeper to sorrow at a jail-delivery he cannot be blamed for, and to rejoice that the fellow had mercy on his life.

blamed for, and to rejoice that the fellow had mercy on his life.

Every door in the jail is made in the same way, and as there are eight of these iron brackets in each cell, there is no reason why the ruse will not successfully work once more.

The investigation that followed this delivery showed that everal of the brackets were quite loose, showing that the trick has been tried before, and had only failed because the rivet refused to give way. In cell No. 18, in which McDonough was confined until yesterday morning, one of the bars was found to be very nearly dislodged. A few hours more work would have given the fellow the weapon he so readily found in the other cell. In the other cell.

At last accounts McDonough was still at large with half a dozen "fly cops" in hopeless pur

Baby Dresses.
It is a certain fact that babics are invariably good-natured when dressed in garments made on the light-running Domestic. This fact has puzzled many philosophers, but is none the less true.

Lundborg's Perfumes

GRAPEVINE GROG.

Collector Webster Getting the Views of the Distillers on the " Capacity " System.

How the Tax Is Collected on That Basis in Prussia-Frauds and Rings Unknown,

One Unfortunate Distiller Sentenced to Fifteen Years for an Attempted \$500 Swindle.

Capacity Tax" Will Do Away with an Army of Gaugers, Storekeepers, and Other Officials.

COLLECTING THE TAX.

THE SYSTEM IN YOGUE IN PRUSSIA.

In view of the fraude committed upon the rev enue by the Whisky Rings, it has become a rathe serious question whether our system of collecting the revenue on spirits is the best under the sun. The lessons of the past eight or nine months clearly indicate that the present system is capable of being perverted into an evil disastrous in its effects both to the Government and to the cause of public morals. With a full knowledge of these facts before them, several thinking persons are carefully considering our system and that in use in Frussia, the general result being decidedly favorable to the latter, as being the simplest and at the same time the safest method of collecting the tax on distilled spirits It is well known that Gen. Webster is now work ing up the subject, getting the opinions of dis-tillers and others supposed to know, with the design of incorporating the result of his inrestions in a report soon to be submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Knowing Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Knowing that considerable interest is felt in the subject, a Targung reporter last Saturday sought a certain distiller in this city to obtain from him, if possible, a copy of the Prussian law, and to get his own personal views upon the matter. The gentleman was unable to give the reporter a copy of the law, which he had tried to obtain for himself for some time past, but he knew enough about it to say that it is founded upon the system of taxing distilleries on THELIE GREATEST CAPACITY.

The reporter asked the gentleman whether he

The reporter asked the gentieman whether he was in favor of the system, and the distiller be-The reporter sixed the gentieman whether ne was in favor of the system, and the distiller began to discourse in this style:

Distiller—Why, it is the only correct system in vogue. In this respect we haven't improved upon the ways of the Old World, for under their excise laws no such thing as a Whisky Ring or a steal of any magaitude was ever heard of.

R.—De you think a system like the Praesian would work well in this country? would work well in this country?

D.—Why, I don't see why it wouldn't. There are enough people in the United States who are able to estimate to a certainty the greatest possible capacity of a distillery, and then let all the

sible capacity of a distillery, and then let all the tax be simply so much a gallon on that capacity. R.—Would there be any possible chance of stealing under such a regulation?

D.—Some fellows might attempt to run off their mashes in twelve hours, but they wouldn't get near the quantity they would obtain by working on the forty-eight-hour plan, or, better still, the seventy-two-hour plan. In their haste to get in a new mash and their attempting to run over their capacity for a certain time, they would lose the value of a portion of the mash in the difference in the quantity of spirits produced. In the long run they would find that it did not pay, while the distiller who worked it legitimately and didn't crowd his capacity would find he was doing a better business than the other fellow, who would soon give it up. would soon give it up.

R.—But won't the Department be able to col-

lect their taxes without any trouble, and with no probability of frauds, after this whisky business s straightened up?

D.—Yes, for a year or so. But after that
ime, when a President is to be elected and
noney is needed for campaign purposes, why

the VALVES WILL BE OPENED, and the business will not be watched with that close scrutiny which is now being observed. While there is a change to steal, some people will always find opportunities, if they are so disposed, and take the chances of being caught. But where you tax a man so much a gailon on his greatest capacity, whether his distillery runs all the time or not, and bold him strictly responsible for the tax on that capacity, he isn't going to make anything that capacity, he isn't going to make anything outside of what is legitimate. The bonest disoutside of what is legitimate. The honest distilled will endeavor to get just as much as possible out of a mash, and the Government doesn't care for that. They have calculated his greatest possible capacity, and he will try to attain that. But as for running over that capacity, he will find it pretty hard work. I wish we had that have proved mere covers for fraud, and we have the have the and it pretty hard work. I wish we had the Prussian law at hand,—I have tried to get a copy of it several times. One of my Gaugers is a German, and perhaps he knows about it.

The gentleman here called one of his Gaugers, Mr. S., and asked him if he wasn't a Prussian and if he didn't know something about the law.

and if he didn't know something about the law.

"Yes," said Mr. S., "my father was a distiller in Prussia and I know a good deal about the workings of the law. In the first place, the tax is a tax on the
DISTILLER'S GREATEST CAPACITY.

There are no Government Gangers or Store-keepers employed in a distillery, the only officer being what we would call here an Inspector or

being what we would call here an Inspector or Supervisor.

R.—Would you be kind enough to state a little more particularly how the distilleness are operated?

S.—Well, on the first day of every month the distiller makes a declaration to the Inspector of how much he proposes to run during the month, with a statement as to how long he will keep each mash in the tube, stc. His Supervisor has his deak in the distillery, and whenever he goes there he can tell how far such a mash has gone by consulting the application, or declaration, and there he can tell how far such a mash has gone by consulting the application, or declaration, and by noting the time. The distiller isn't going to crowd, because, for one reason, he knows he can get more out of the mash by working it a longer time. The capacity is calculated as so many gallons per mouth, and a tax of about 20 cents a gallon is imposed. This tax is paid in advance, and when's man is well known, and hasn't the ready money, the Government, takes his note for the amount disc.

R.—Is this officer under bonds?

S.—No; such a thing is never heard of in German distilleries. The Supervisors are generally men who have grown up in the army, and are taken off the army list and put into the Civil Service, where they remain for life, on good behavior. Should they become too old to do the work, they are

havior. Should they become too old to do the work, they are herring on Pensions according to the number of years they have

becording to the number of years they have served the Government.

R.—There is no difficulty, then, in the Supervisor's keeping an account of the progress at the distillery?

S.—No; he goes in and unlocks his little deek, looks at the application, reckons the time and finds out just how far the distiller has gone on such a day. They know nothing of stamps or anything of that kind.

R.—Then the goods are free after the capacity'tax has been paid.

S.—Yea, that's the end of it.

R.—Haw this law proved a success?

S.—Decidedly.

R.—Did you ever hear of any attempts at frand?

S.—Such an attempt there is the rerest thing in the world. In the first place it would be scarcely any object for the people to try to chest the Government, because the spirits are so cheap and the tax so low there, that it is not all oppressive; and in the second place such an attempt would not be wise, for it is almost certain to be discovered, and then the penalties are very severe, including the confiscation of all the distiller's property, as well as imprisonment for a term of years,—generally, not a short-one, either. No cases are compromised there. The Government Inspector gets his evidence and the trial consumes about half an hour.

R.—Do you recollect any particular instance of an attempt of this kind?

S.—A man I once knew in Germany, now engaged in business in New York, but at that time the proprietor of a little German distillery, committed some irregularities, amounting to not more than \$400 or \$500. He was tried, convicted, his property seized, and he was sent to

victed, his property seized, and he was sen

prison

TOR FIFTEEN TEARS.

R.—How did he manage to steal anything?
S.—Well, it was just this way. The law provides that when any of the mash runs over the fermenting-tub it must not be used, but is thrown away. Of course you know that when the yeast is just into the farmenting-tub the mash expands during the process of fermentation, and a part is likely to run over the sides. Now this man thought he would be smart. So he built a rim around the top of the tub large enough to hold all that would run over, and made and fitted it on to the tub vary carefully, so that the officer could not askilly detect the trick. Now, when he had the offer is asserted that the man who made the offer is not a revenue officer. The story may be only a fabrication.

The Fires of 1875.

Me have managed to burn up during the year that is past proparty to the value of \$86,528,035, of which loss \$43,631.700 was distributed by means of insurance, and the remainder—a nearly equal amount—fell exclusively upon the owners. The tax we have paid to the "fire-fiend" amounts on the average to about \$10 per annum for each productive life in the country. And of this tax 75 per cent, at a moderate companied that the man who the tub of the tub large enough to hold all that would run over, and made and fitted it on to the tub vary carefully, so that the officer could not a saily detect the trick. Now, when he had a supplied to the tub of the tub is a series of the supplied to the supplied to the productive life in the country. And of this tax 75 per cent, at a moderate companied to the supplied t

just a little every day, and finally he got the thing down to such a fine point that he knew just how much to put in without having any run over. The officer thought it was rather queer that no mash should ever be spilled, and finally he began to

quer that no mash should ever the same shally he began to INVESTIGATE THE MATTER, with the result I have stated.

R.—Was that the only instance that ever came under your observation?

S.—Yee, and about the only case I ever heard

R.—I should like to know how they rate the capacity?
S.—By very close measurements of the fermenting tubs, and by allowing so much time for each fermentation.
R.—It's a wonder some of them don't crowd

S.—They know there is no profit in crowding in. Once in a while a distiller may do it, but the loss in crowding is just as much as the tax would amount to. For every

they pay 1 groschen, about 3 cents in our money, which really amount to about 20 cents a gallon on the yield. They pay this, understand, on the mash, for the Gevernment has nothing to do with the spirits and doesn't touch them.

R.—There is no need of Gaugers or Store-

R.—All the German distillers are registered, are they not?

S.—Yes; and the country is divided off into revenue districts. Officers are generally able to find out whether any illicit, or unregistered, stills have been started in their respective districts, and they are promotly closed up and their proprietors punished.

R.—How long has this law been in exist-

8.—It has proved so complete and perfect that there have been so changes in it for the past fifty years or more.

R.—There are no such restrictions as Govern-

B.—There are no such restrictions as Government locks on the tubs, are there?
S.—Nothing of the sort. The distillery runs right such nonsense, the Inspector coming in every day and taking the whole state of things in at a giance. When, for any cause, the distillery stops 'running immediate information must be given to the officer that such is the fact, and he comes and seals up the tubs, the boiler and all the distilling apparatus. By this means, you see, the distiller is not forced to pay a tax. the distilling apparatus. By this means, see, the distiller is not forced to pay a tax

see, the distiller is not forced to pay a tax will be not augment.

and of course he uses due haste in giving the officer information. When the distiller wants to grind again, the officer comes and looks at the seals to see if they are undisturbed, and if everything is all right he takes off the seal, and the distiller commences to run again. To show you how strict they are in the management of the distilleries, my father was once compelled to pay about \$50 fine because a man happened to scoop up some of the mash lying on the floor, when the law is that it shall remain there until it is earried out of the distillery.

R.—Whisky rings are are institutions then in Germany, are they?

Germany, are they?

8.—Why, such a thing was never heard of there. You must recollect they have no such large distilleries there as we have here. I only know of two commercial distilleries in the counknow of two commercial distilleries in the country, and these are quite large; but the rest are very small—running, say, from five to twenty barrels a day.

R.—There is no partiality soward particular distilleries, is there?

S.—No; all the distilleries are treated alike, and the hast distiller.

and the best distiller

GETS THE REST RETURNS.

If a man gets four or eight quarts to the bushel it is all right. The Government has done its duty and sees that the man can't crowd his capacity, and that's all that is necessary. The best distiller will know just how long it takes to work off a mash in order to get the most out of it, and the Government doesn't object to that at all. It sees that he lives up to his mouthly declaration, and that is all it has to do. I think I can get the law for you in a day or two, and then you can see it for yourself. Come in and see me again, and we'll look it over.

The reporter, thanking the gentleman, and promising to call again, withdraw.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In connection with the subject of improve-ments in the method of collecting the Internal Revenue, the Bureau of the "Wine and Spiri Traders' Society of the United States" has lately Traders' Society of the United States" has lately issued the following circular-letter to all the leading distillers in the country.

BURKAU OF THE "WING AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES," No. 125 PRAIL-ST., NEW YORK, Dec 17, 1878.—We, the undersigned, have been appointed by the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States a committee for the purpose of suggesting a plan to be recommended to Congress at its present session, for a better method than the one now in force for collecting the tax on distilled spirits.

have proved mere covers for fraud, and we have the honor to request that you will give us your views on this subject, and also on those of exportation, and the time during which spirits should be allowed to remain in bond before payment of tax. C. McK. Lesser, Chairman; William M. Fliess, Frank-lin Edson, George W. Kidd, John Tracey, Jr., W. E. Boorsen, John Lienan, George Dayton, John Grinith, F. Schielfer, C. A. DuVivier.

BITTERS.

THAT CLAUSSENIUS MATTER.

It was rumored yesterday that the Government is about to take further action regarding the sale of imported liquors by Mr. H. Claus-senius, the German Consul in this city, without having paid the Government tax thereon. It will be remembered that on the 7th of this month the United States Collector found a large stock of Bonekamp Bitters in the possession of Mr. Claussenius on which the tax had not been paid, and suit was brought against him. Mr. Clauseenius, however, convinced the Collector that the said bitters was forwarded to some house in the United States by Mr. Albrecht, of ³ Prussia, who subsequently learned that the house was not in good financial standing, and house was not in good financial standing, and therefore directed the goods to him. Fifty boxes of the consignment, Mr. Claussenius stated, had been sold which did not have the stamps required by the Government, he being unaware that such goods needed to be stamped. He declared his entire willingness to stamp the goods in his possession and pay the tax on those sold. After a warning to be more careful in the future the Collector dismissed the case.

It is now alleged that Mr. Claussenius has been dealing in bitters for several years past, on which no tax was paid, and several salconkeepers are said to have been before the Collector giving evidence to the effect that they had purchased bitters from Mr. Claussenius long before the time he claimed to have received the consignment of Mr. Albrecht of Prussia.

In connection with this rumor it was on dit that the Gernian Minister at Washington had taken cognizance of Mr. Claussenius' liquor transactions and conveyed to him a gentle hint that his resignation would be acceptable.

MIL WAUKEE.

VIA WASHINOTON.

Special Dispatch to The Cheese Tribuns.

WASHINOTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—It is expected to the cheese the ch that the complete exposure of the Milwaukee Whisky-Ring will be made by confession on

MISCELLANEOUS,

Dispatch to Concennate Gazette.

Br. Louis, Jan. 21.—A little story, not authen ticated, but still worthy of attention in connec-tion with the McKee trial, comes from outside St. Louis. It appears that at the outside St. Louis. It appears that at the last session of the Grand Jury at Springfield, Ill., various matters were brought up concerning which nothing has yet been made public, but of which something has got out, as is always the case with Grand Jury proceedings. The one point of interest which has come directly is to the effect that members of the Springfield Grand Jury were made aware that a member of the St. Louis Whisky-Ring yet unconvicted had offered to the Government the sum of \$100,000 as a compromise in his particular case, which offer had been refused by the prosecution. This offer could have come from but one man, as it is asserted that the man who made the offer is not a revenue officer. The story may be only a fabrication.

ism.

Of the total loss, \$55,373,900 was caused by
the burning of 3,662 "specials," and on account
of this the insurance companies paid \$28,052,890. October bravely maintained its reputation
as the most disastrous month of the year, the

890. October bravely maintained its reputation as the most disastrous month of the year, the losses during that month being \$12,953,095. Strangely enough, the months of March and September, notorious as mouths of turbulent winds, show the least loss—\$4,095,400 and \$4.876,750 respectively.

But the chief feature of cur compilation, and that which gives it a value not easily to be calculated, is the report by months of special hazards burned in this country and Canada. The agent and the solicitor who wishes to convince the owner of any special hazard that his property is liable to burn, and the established rate is not extortionate, has only to produce this table.

But this table must not be mistaken for a guide by which the relative inflammability of different hazards can be computed. Because it records the burning of thirty-six breweries and but one celluloid factory, it would be absurd to infer that breweries were thirty-six times as hazardous as celluloid works. There were about 3,600 breweries in the country. There was but one manufactory of celluloid, and that burned. The value of the table is in its accuracy and completeness, and in the fact that it demonstrates to the owners of isolated special hazards, impatient of the premium charged them for insurance, and to local agents whose observation and experience are only local, that such hazards will burn, are burning constantly, and that no fair or adequate tariff of rates can be made which is not made in view of the entire field throughout which indemnity is sold, and the operation of the law of average where it has ample verge and scope. ample verge and scope.

IOWA.

State Morticultural Society - Stat ciety

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—The State Horti-cultural Society awarded premiums on apples as

follows:

Best collection of seedlings, H. R. Teller.

Best scolling, James Smith, Des Moines.
Best collection of applies, James Smith, Des Moines,
first premium; H. R. Teller, second premium.
Best six varieties of applies, J. N. Dixon, first premium; James Smith, second premium.
Best kept specimens, James Smith, first premium;
H. R. Teller, second premium.
Best apple, "Des Moines," James Smith,
No man in the West, has done more for promotic No man in the West has done more to promote apple-growing than James Smith. More than

twenty years ago, he took the first premium or apples at the National Fair in Chicago, one of apples at the National Fair in Chicago, one of the best exhibitions of fruit seen in this country. For a dozen years, his orchard has been blighted with canker-worm. The past season there was gathered from the orchard over 4,000 bushels of apples; and yet Iowa cannot raise apples. At the Exhibition here this week, all sections of the State were represented, and the show of apples was superb,—never equaled in this State.

in this State.

Mr. Bock, of Davenport, presented a valuable cassy on pear culture. Twenty to thirty degrees below zero is fatal to pear-trees of the foreign varieties mostly cultivated in Iowa. Propagation should be made from acclimated seedings tion should be made from acclimated seedling. Pear-blight is caused by sudden and extrem Pear-blight is caused by sudden and extreme changes of temperature in winter and summer. Lop off blighted bongha Apply no fertilizers, except in extreme cases; then only ashes,—never stable-mauure. Mulching is good for grafts or quinco-roots. A great cause of sterility of pears in this State is excessive root-growth. Remedy by summer-pruning and pinching back.

pinching back.

Capt. Mathews recommended growing seedlings for three years; select the most promising,
and graft on bearing trees. Recommends
dwarfs; give good culture until July; then
muich, and leave alone until next spring. Remove defective branches in the fall; cut in the
top or root-prime every two or three years. The
Waite Thorn promises well as stock for poarcrafting.

White Thorn promises well as stock for peargrafting.

BUGS AND WORKS.

Prof. McAfee, of the State Agricultural College, read a paper on Entomology. The best remedy for the caterpillars which infect and destroy maple trees is to scatter corn under the trees, turn in the hogs, and knock the caterpillars from the trees. The larve in the ground will be destroyed by the rooting of the hogs. The beetle is the most noxious insect. From it comes the borer. For two years the borers remain in the bark; one year in the solid wood; the fourth, they bore outward to the bark; the fifth, work out and appear as beetles. The only sure remedy is to cut out the borer; apply alkaline washes to destroy larva. For the flatheaded borer, mix lime with soap-sude, and wash trees in July and August. Make friends with birds, and especially the small woodpeckers, which are the natural enemy of the borer.

D. W. Kauffman, a successful plum-grower, gave a remedy for curvulio. Jar the trees in the morning, when the insects are chilled, and catch them on sheets. Smoking by coal-tar is a good remedy, and exterminates other insects. Applications to the tree and ground are useless. Mr. Kauffman supplied this city with magnificent plums last season.

STATE PEACE SOCIETY.

The State Convention of Quakers has closed

IIr. Kauffman supplied this city with magnificent plums last season.

STATE PRACE SOCIETY.

The State Convention of Quakers has closed its annual session. The burden of the cry of its members was, "Let us have peace." They resolved that their distinctive distinction was opposition to the barbarous practice of war, and a desire for a World's Parliament to arbitrate all national differences; that standing armies are a reproach to any nation; that college compulsory military drill should be deplored; that the Quakers who were in the War bring their war-implements to the Centennia, there to be broken on the anvil to be prepared for that purpose; and that the time has come for the disarmament of the Great Powers of Eurone. A Committee of five—Joseph Dugdale, Laurie Tatum, of Cedar; Dr. Magoun, of Iowa County; the Rev. Francis Ward, of Johnson County; and Senator Jessup, of Hardin County—were appointed delegates to the National Peace Convention.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This Association has also closed its work. Among the resolutions adopted were these; Providing a committee to act in conjunction with the Legislative Committee on the Suppression of Intemperance; that all persons who favor license to the liquor-seller are responsible in a degree for the orimes of him who seeks protection by license; that women should have the ballot as a means of self-protection. The officers elected were:

Prevident—James Pinkham, West Branch.

omcors elected were:

President—James Pinkham, West Branch,
Vice-President—Mrs. J. G. Pitman, Des Moines,
Secretary—Herbert S. Fairall, Ioya City.
Treasures—H. Monroe, Des Moines,
An Executive Committee of one from e
District in the State was selected. Hanging.

The retirement of Calcraft, the hangman, at the excitement lately produced by the trial execution of Henry Wafnwright, seem to be led Prof. Haughton, of the University Dublin, to bring to bear upon the bject of humane hanging his reseases in animal mechanics. In a paper which has written on this subject, he states their. Gibson, Surgeon of Newgate, has frechtly seen the vict.m struggle for more than entyminutes before becoming inanimate, sproceeds to say:

minutes before becoming insulmate, proceeds to say:

"I. That the old system of taking a convict's life by sufficcation is inhumanly padl, unnecessarily prolonged, and revolting to a spectators whose duty it is to be present. That the object of an effective execution suspension should be the immediate rupt of the spinal column by the fall. S. That use of a long drop is not only preferable fra humanitarian point of view, but is the onlinethed by which the desired object can be of other states.

tained. 4. That the short fall and the position of the knot employed for so many years by Calcraft are barbarisms which should case to be permitted. 5. That the fracture of the spinal column can best be instantaneously effected by clacing the knot under the chin and allowing a fall of at least ten feet. 6. That is the carrying out of a capital sentence care should be exercised in the selection of a suitable rope. In the execution of Henry Walnwright it would seem from the published accounts that these principles were adopted by Marwood, the executioner, and with perfect success, and that the instantaneous rupture of the spine resulted from placing the knot under the culprit's chin— position which was unintentional in Montgomery case, but was purposely adopted in Wal-

flow a Minister Got His Wedding

property is liable to burn, and the established rate is not extortionate, has only to produce this table.

First in the number come hotels, of which no less than 337—nearly one per day—were burned during the year. And these burnings were distributed pretty evenly throughout the year. Hotels burn in all seasons—in eason and out of season, and in all latitudes and longitudes.

Next in the list come awamilis, of which 261 burned—the greater "mortality" being in the summer mosths, when many of them are idle. Liquor stores make a brave effort to keep up with hotels and sawmilis in indiammability, but only 168 of them succeeded in getting burned. Drug stores—which every druggist will tell you naver burn—come in a good fourth, with 135 burnings. Restaurants are close after them, with 126; and 119 livery stables were converted into charnots of fire.

Then come 107 losses on furniture factories. 96 on machine shops, 78 on flouring mills, 83 on planing mills, 78 on carpenter shops, and 73 on blacksmith shops.

Churches and lumber-yards and public halls burn very evenly; 75 churches, 74 lumber-yards, and 72 public halls.

Tanneries and woolen-mills, newspaper offices, and printing offices keep close together in the race for destruction—fifty-one of each of the first three burning, and forty-eight printing offices.

Cotton-mills, cooper-ahops, and carriage factories make about the same contributions to the total number of losses, and wood-working establishments of every kind do their ulmost to swell the aggregate.

But this table must not be mistaken for a guide by which the relative inflammability of different hazards can be computed. Because it records the burning of thirty-six breweries and but one celluloid factory, it would be absurd to infer that breweries were thirty-six times as

DEATHS.

KITS-Richard Keys, at his residence So. 188
Such Dearborn-st. near Thirtieth, Jan. 23, fast.
Funeral from residence Jan. 25, 10 a. m., to St.
James' Caurch, and from thence by carriage to Query Comstery. Friends of the family are respectfully stryined to stemd without further notice.

MACFARLAND—Sunday, Jan. 23, Bessie G., intendedughter of Henry J. and Carrie E. Macfarland.

BERRY—Of typhodd forer. Jan. 29, Myon. J. BERRY-Of typhoid fever, Jan. 22, Myron J. Berry.

Funeral from the residence, 1036 Indian-ev., 21

SPECIAL NOTICES Electro Silicon

Has received the award of the American Institute of See Bork as the best article known for cleaning and points at time metallic surfaces. It is pure influents, contain a dmitture, will not scratch or corrode, and product the most surprising polish with but little labor. It should be nevery well regulated house. Sold by House Furthern, Druggists, Jewelers and Grocen. Agent GLLET, MCULLIOUH & CO., 34 and 36 Sept. Water BUSINESS DIRECTORY. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A BHADLRY MANUFACTURING COM-Plows Riding and Walking Cultivators, Sully tes, and R. E. Sarapers, 57 to 68 North De-AWRINGS, TENTS, AND WAGON-OOVERA
VLAGS AND BANNERS—COTTON DUCK.
GILBERT HUBBARD & OC.

Ourse First St.

Ohioaga

MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE,
Homp and Saulis Lathyarn,
Steel and Iron Wire Rope.
GILBERT HOBBARD & CO.,
25 to 26 South Water-st., Chicago.

SAVINGS BANKS.
THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—
So and S. LaSalle-st., Chicago, IL. Six per cent interest paid on deposits AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO. DRY GOODS.

Taesday Morning, Jan. 25, Regular Auction Sale, commencing at 9:30 o'clock. Dry Goods, Motions, Woolens, Hosiers, Dress Goods, Enit Goods, Gloves, Mittens, Latt and Caps, Purs.

Blankets, Sewing Silks, Brushes, etc.
Glassware, Pitchers, Nappys, Butten, Pumblers, Sets, etc.

Floor Oil Cloth in assorted widths and malities.

At Our Regular Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 9:30 a. m., Shall sell a Fine Line of Seasons Boods, including MEN'S and BOYS' CONG. ALEXIS, and the Entire Stock of Henry Hobein. Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-d. ASSORTED GLASSWARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, DARPETS, ETC.

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 930 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 103 East Madisonst.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRYGOODS CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND EMBROIDERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., BUTTEES & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

SUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITUMS, AND GENERAL DIERCHANDISE, SAUKDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, at 9:20 o'dock, at their Salestooms, 768 Madison-st. U. S. Bonded Warehouse Sale 2,16 boxes Imported Clay Pipes MCHAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock, at U.S. 20 SOUTH MARKET-ST.
Orditals. For particulars see catalogues now made.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers.

F ELISON, POMEROY & CO. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE! Tuesday morting, Jan. 25, 9:30 a. m. A Large sattractive Stock, lever and Second-hand FURNITUES, Carpets, Stores, and General Housekeeping Goods, Crockery, Glass, and Plate Wars. At our saturations and 86 Randolph-sq. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 1,000 CASES Boots and Shoes at Auction, TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full line of New Goods.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctionsers.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED througher the Union—supressed to a parts. 1 B and upward s 55, 40, 60c per h. Address GUTTHER, Confer-sioner, Chicago.

DYEING AND CLEANING. DYEING. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garmenis dyed and classed a superior manner. BOSTON FANOT STEAM DYE MOURE. SO South Clark, 148 Illinois, and 205 W. Madison-th. VOLUME 29.

LACES, EDGINGS, &c.

WILLPLACEONSALETE DAY \$10,000 WORTH 0

AND Guipure Laces

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TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c. ALSO A LARGE INVOI OF THE NEWEST CHOICEST STYLES HAMBURG EDGINGS A INSERTINGS AT LOWE PRICES.

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DIAMONDS, BULLION, COIN.

WILLS, BONDS! SILVERWARE, Mortge JEWELRY, or other Valuab Held by Ladies, Business Men, Professions Mechanics, Teachers, or Laborers, are secured Fire and Burglass by depositing them in the

SAFETY DEPOSIT

DEEDS

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTIO 80 & 82 LA SALLE-ST

THE NORTHWEST. lafes for Rent for \$5 per Annum Up GEO. C. COOK, Manager.
The STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION Bideet and Largest Savings Bank in the West, 6 Per Cent Interest on Deposits, 5. D. SPENCER, Pres't. | A. D. GUILD, C

REMOVALS. REMOVAL. ERBY & BARNI

HATTERS AND FURRIES HAVE REMOVED TO 87 MADISON-S

OPPOSITE TRIBUNE BUILDING. SAPES. S. H. HARRIS' IMPROVED FIRE AND BURG

CHICAGO SAFES AND VAULT DOORS ARE THE BEST. Mann and Salesroom, 23 and 25 East Handolph-st. Safes moved, repaired, and exchange TO BENT.

TO REN The eligible 4-story building, 74 and 76 Rand-how occupied by J. L. Wayne & Son. Dament 167 ft. Light from three fronts. Iron Shutses session from May 1, 1878. JOSEPH E. BROWN Boom 9, 184 Cla

SIGNS B. F. CHASE & SIGN PAINTI 195 FIFTH-AN ESTABLISHED BLANK BOOKS . STATIONER

BLANK BOOK Stationery and Printin Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st. WANTED.

TO BANKER I would like to engage with some city or bank. Have had extended experience in all ments of the business, and will furnish his ences as to character and business qualificatio assas GHAS. HARWOOD, 364 Chicago-av., Chi